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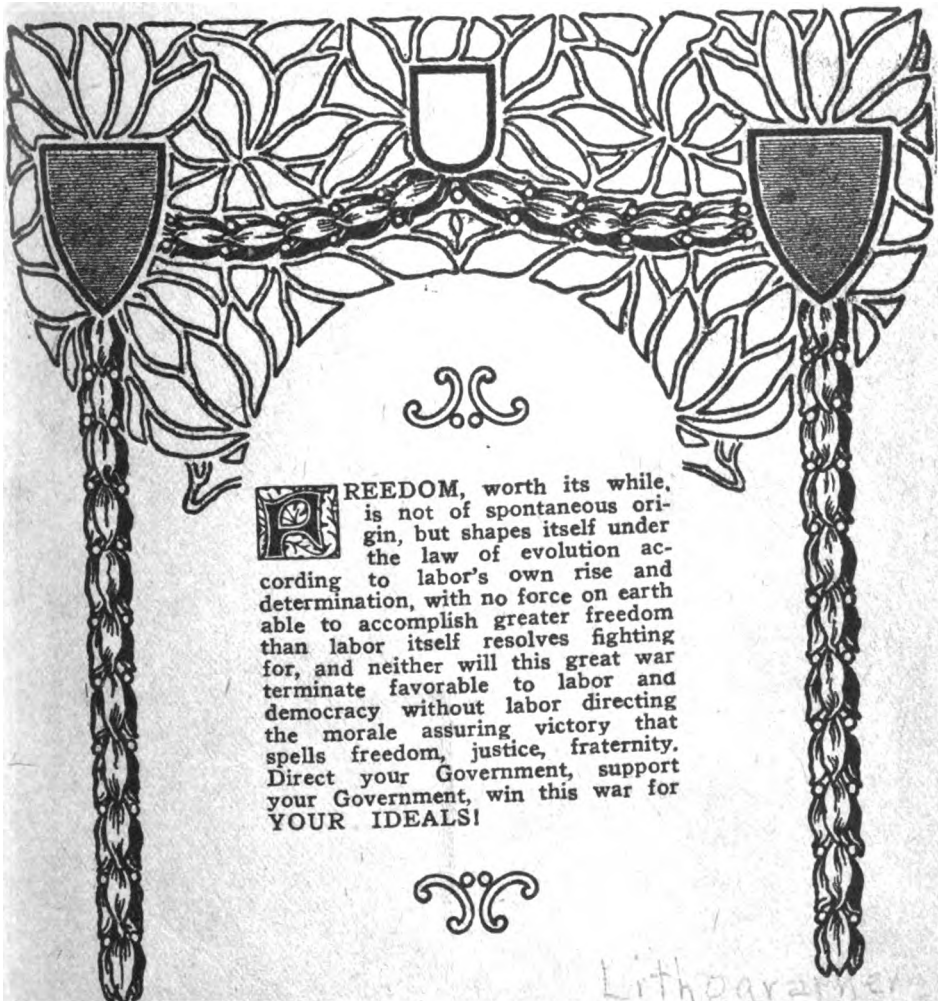
LITHOGRAPHERS' JOURNAL

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Vol. IV.

June, 1918

Number I.



FREEDOM, worth its while,
is not of spontaneous origin,
but shapes itself under the law of evolution according to labor's own rise and determination, with no force on earth able to accomplish greater freedom than labor itself resolves fighting for, and neither will this great war terminate favorable to labor and democracy without labor directing the morale assuring victory that spells freedom, justice, fraternity. Direct your Government, support your Government, win this war for YOUR IDEALS!

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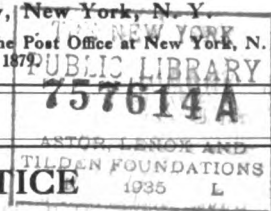
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VOL. IV

JUNE, 1918

No. 1

UPHOLD JUSTICE



To the Delegates of the A. F. of L. Convention.
Brothers:

We readily understand the important duty you are called upon to perform at this Convention.

Small matters will have to give way to great affairs—affairs which center the attention of millions of people.

To fan the torch of freedom to greater glory may be the grandest task asked of you!

To strengthen and to intensify labor's support toward our Government is likely to be made the foremost business at this Convention.

Germany's brutal peace manoeuvre in the East, Germany's blood-drenched peace desire in the West, Germany's iron hold upon innocent Belgium, Serbia, et cetera, will be recalled as an instance to demonstrate the necessity of setting the world right.

With you, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America realizes that the world can be made safe for democracy only where democracy and self-determination of the people displaces autocracy and militarism.

Forceful absorption of the weaker by the stronger is a policy not of our choice.

Like the American Federation of Labor, we too believe in voluntary association.

We, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, further the spirit of voluntary affiliation as consistently as does the American Federation of Labor—yes, we even work for the consummation of industrial unionism—in fact, we have proposed it to the Allied Printing Trades!

The unfortunate jurisdictional dispute caused by the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union could at once be ended upon the basis of industrial unionism, meaning the creation of one big Union.

What is their answer?

Compulsory dismemberment of the industrially organized Amalgamated Lithographers of America by their Union!

Pray, be not deaf to our plea!

They have bluffed you with misstatements and falsities about us.

Their power, their influence within the A. F. of L. has secured them untold advantage over us.

Since when, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America ask, is justice and right displaced by power and influence?

The fundamental principle of the A. F. of L. cannot and should not be subject to any interpretation not in accord with its original construction—which is, that each Union must work out its own salvation.

The Amalgamated Lithographers of America will at all time co-operate where constructive work is the object; it, however, will not co-operate in a plan having for its object the dismemberment of its own union.

Thus far, power, influence and obligatory favors have been the factors directing this jurisdictional dispute.

We do not say, stand by us—but, we do appeal to you, that you support fundamental principle, that you uphold justice and rights, irrespective of wielding power, influence and favors. Is it too much to ask for justice?

GENERAL LETTER No. 25

New York, May 24, 1918.

To the Officers and Members of the A. L. of A.

Brothers:

In the April issue of the American Pressman the following article appeared over the signature of George L. Berry, President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union:

Lithographers Violate Union Principles

During the past six weeks our International Union has been compelled to participate in an industrial conflict that was not of our choosing.

In one of the very large printing houses in the east, operating under union conditions, with a signed contract carrying with it and as part of it the laws of the International Union, the employer in violation thereof, after being given due notice and warned months in advance by letter and through conference of our position, employed members of the lithographers' union in violation of all trades union principles and ethics.

The proposition evolved upon the subject of dollars and cents. Not only did the Lithographers proceed to place their men in the shop in violation of the specific action of the American Federation of Labor, not only did they proceed to place their men in the shop and thereby made themselves a party to the breaking of a trades-union agreement with the employer, but worse and moreover, they agreed to place their men in the office to work for less wages and with a reduced number of men upon the presses. This is an attitude that no good trades-unionist can afford to uphold, and is an attitude that the rank and file of the lithographers will disapprove of, if they are put in possession of the facts as herein enumerated. Our membership is urged to make known the truth of this situation, the outgrowth of the industrial fight forced upon us by a firm in Scranton, Pa. The firm's name is not herein mentioned for the reason that the matter has since been adjusted in accordance with our rights and full respect to the decision of the American Federation of Labor. It is not therefore our desire to now do injury to this company, but reference is made of the matter in order that our membership may be in possession of the truth and be guided accordingly. It is the duty of our membership everywhere to make it their especial duty to transmit the facts to the rank and file of the lithographers in every jurisdiction.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union stands for union principles. Its efforts to amalgamate with the lithographers are for the specific purpose of being helpful not only to our own membership but for the lithographers themselves. Every reasonable proposition has been made by our organization to bring about an amalgamation. We have accepted every decision of the American Federation of Labor. Representatives of the lithographers have disregarded every decision of the American Federation of Labor, notwithstanding the fact that upon the proposal of any proposition looking to investigation, conference, etc., the lithographers entered into the arrangement, but wherever a decision has been rendered they have refused to acquiesce and have violated the principles therein set forth. The workers of the so-called lithographic industry should be made aware of this situation, and upon the shoulders of our members evolves this responsibility.

After careful perusal of the above article it must be obvious to the members of the Amalgamated Association the intent and purpose sought by President Berry, which is none other than to create dissension among the membership of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America. From start to finish the article is false and misleading.

The very caption that lithographers violated union principles is a falsehood. The sins of violating union principles cannot be visited upon the Amalgamated Association. The fact is that not the lithographers but the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union violated union principles from the very inception of this jurisdictional controversy.

To begin with, by installing lithographic offset presses in their Technical School in Tennessee and employing upon those presses as instructors NON-UNION LITHOGRAPHERS to teach their members the art of lithography, and by their many false and misleading statements have misled the Investigation Committee, the Adjustment Committee, the Executive Council and the delegates at the conventions which brought about this unfair decision on the part of the American Federation of

Labor to concede to the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union the jurisdiction over the lithographic offset press. That is something unheard of and never been known to occur in any other case to concede away a trade to another organization, which organization is compelled to seek and employ instructors to teach the art of the trade to its members.

If it is necessary that instructors be employed how can jurisdiction be claimed, or conceded to an organization when it is a proven fact that they have no members in their association capable of performing the work over which they claim jurisdiction.

I deny the statements made in this article by President Berry, and I challenge President Berry to produce the proofs, for the burden of proof rests upon him, that the lithographers placed their members in the establishment at a lower salary and with a reduced number of men upon the presses.

The fact in the matter is this, that the salary of the lithographers on the lithographic offset presses, furnished by the Amalgamated Lithographers of America in Scranton, was \$35.00 per week, but a supplemental agreement presented and signed by the members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the representatives of the firm, declared for a \$30.00 scale on offset presses. As to the reduced number of men upon the presses, that is not a fact, for there was a pressman and an assistant on each press furnished by the lithographers.

Now in order that the members of the Amalgamated Association and all such who may be interested will be able to decide for themselves which of the two organizations have violated union principles it becomes necessary that both sides of the story be made known.

When the first lithographic offset press was installed in this establishment at Scranton, Pa., a lithographic pressman was employed to operate that press, and, at a salary of \$35.00 per week.

It was not until after the unfair decision had been rendered to concede to the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union the jurisdiction over the lithographic offset press, that the representatives of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union served notice upon this concern that all such who are operating lithographic offset presses must be members of the I. P. P. & A. U. and insisted that either the man operating the press who was a member of the Amalgamated Association, become a member of the I. P. P. & A. U. or be discharged and a member of their Association placed upon that press.

There were two offset presses in that establishment at that time but only one was being operated, and the member of the Amalgamated Association was approached and requested to become a member of the I. P. P. & A. U., which he absolutely refused to do, making known that he was a member of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America and would remain as such.

The matter was then presented to the firm by the representatives of the Scranton local of the I. P. P. & A. U., making known that unless the man, member of the Amalgamated Association operating the lithographic offset press, would become a member of the I. P. P. & A. U., or one of their members placed upon this press that they would go out on strike.

The firm, not desirous of having any labor troubles, as the establishment was known as thorough union, decided to employ members of the I. P. P. & A. U. to operate the lithographic offset press, and our member was taken off said machine, and three members of the I. P. P. & A. U., who were supposed experts and in-

graphic transferrer, which we did and at a salary of \$35.00 per week. The same salary was also paid to the transferrer.

When the lithographers furnished by this Association went to work the members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union walked out on strike.

President Berry in his letter to his members does not make known that the I. P. P. & A. U. has offered to furnish three instructors to teach the art of lithography to its members, gratis, to this concern, nor has he made known that the representatives of the I. P. P. & A. U. are making every effort to displace the members of the Amalgamated Association, nor does he make known that the I. P. P. & A. U. cannot furnish competent lithographic offset pressmen, all of which has been proven in Scranton, Pa.

The lithographers did in no way make themselves a party to the breaking of a trades-union agreement with the employer, nor did the lithographers furnish help for a lower wage, nor with a reduced force. Quite to the contrary, the lithographers only agreed to furnish competent lithographers to operate the lithographic offset press after the I. P. P. & A. U. proved beyond a doubt that it could not furnish competent help on the lithographic offset presses nor in the lithographic department.

There are numerous questions that should be put to President Berry and should be answered by him.

Why offer to furnish instructors, gratis, to teach the art of lithography to the members of the I. P. P. & A. U. if the I. P. P. & A. U. claims jurisdiction over the lithographic offset press?

Why say that the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union stands for union principles? Its efforts to amalgamate with the lithographers are for the specific purpose of being helpful not only to its membership but to the lithographers themselves if the form of amalgamation as proposed by President Berry is not an amalgamation but dismemberment.

Why not make every effort to bring about an amalgamation in the Allied Printing Trades, where there are five separate and distinct organizations with no ties that bind them?

Why not, if amalgamation is necessary, bring about an amalgamation of the whole printing industry irrespective of process?

Why make every effort to displace the members of the Amalgamated Association who are at the present time affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and in good standing?

Why make an effort to destroy an industrial organization which, whilst not numerically as strong as the I. P. P. & A. U. as an organization, takes its place second to none in the labor movement of today?

Why not come in the open as a true trade unionist and tell the truth, as the truth will always prevail?

It is needless to say to the members of the Amalgamated Association any more than has been said on this jurisdictional controversy, for the members of the Amalgamated Association are in possession of all the facts pertaining to same and are aware of the fact that the form of amalgamation as proposed is not an amalgamation but absorption, and it becomes the duty of every member of the Amalgamated Association wherever they come in contact with the members of the I. P. P. & A. U. to quote the facts to them and to point out the unfair and unjust method used by its representatives in the attempt to dismember a bona fide labor organization.

The Amalgamated Lithographers of America have on several occasions made application to the Allied Printing Trades to become members thereof and to make it a six-allied instead of five with its own autonomy, which applications have been rejected.

The Amalgamated Association is on record of requesting membership in the Allied Printing Trades, and if that privilege was accorded, stands ready to render all assistance possible to bring about an amalgamation of the whole printing industry irrespective of process. What fairer proposition could be offered? Why is it not considered? The reason is easily explained. The object in view by the representatives of the I. P. P. & A. P. and the Photo-Engravers' Union is to dismember the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, and for selfish reasons only.

Trusting that the members of the Amalgamated Association will prosecute a thorough campaign of education among the members and will also wheresoever they come in contact with the members of the I. P. P. & A. U. or the Photo-Engravers' Union make known their side of the story as they know it, I am

Fraternally yours,

PHILIP BOCK, President.

New York, May 3, 1918.

To the President of the Local.

Dear Sir and Brother:

You are hereby notified to direct your Financial Secretary to call and collect Mortuary Assessment No. 24 to bear date of May 3rd, 1918.

You will also cause a warrant to be drawn on your Treasurer for the full payment of Mortuary Assessment No. 23 and forward same to this office according to your mortuary membership as per your quarterly report of December 31st, 1917, within the prescribed time which is thirty days from date.

We have lost by death since the last assessment:

Henry R. Schuerholz, Local No. 18. Cause of death—Cellulitis of right leg and thigh. Died, January 16th, 1918.

Victor Graham, Local No. 9. Cause of death—Bright's Disease. Died, Feb. 8, 1918.

William A. Grunert, Local No. 1. Cause of death—Acute delitiation of heart. Died, February 23, 1918.

Ernest Buck, Local 12. Cause of death—Killed in action. Died, Oct 28, 1917.

John Schoendorf, Local No. 1. Cause of death—Abscess of hip. Died, March 13, 1918.

This Association has made payments to the beneficiaries of:

Henry R. Schuerholz, Local No. 18, in full, \$500, March 12, 1918.

Victor Graham, Local No. 9, in full, \$500, March 22, 1918.

Wm. A. Grunert, Local No. 1, in full, \$500, March 28, 1918.

Ernest Buck, Local 12, in full, \$500, April 23, 1918.

John Schoendorf, Local No. 1, in full, \$100, April 30, 1918.

Fraternally yours,

James M. O'Connor, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Phillys Burbrink
William T. Cleary
Oscar Diehl
John D. Dreihls
Carl Henke
Leo T. O'Leary
Albert W. Robertson
Frank D. Vollmer
Louis C. West

**Local No. 9, Detroit,
Mich.**

Joseph W. Bowes
Jake De Vogel
Leonard Nordhof
Peter Reyst
Robert Schaller
Otto Schreuder

**Local No. 10, St. Paul,
Minn.**

Carl H. Benz
Oscar Larson
Albert J. Sniker
Walter C. Strobel

**Local No. 11, Rochester,
N. Y.**

Andrew Baillie
Charles E. Bromberg
Charles E. Decker
Richard S. Dubelbeiss
Harold G. Holstein
J. Howard Roberts
George M. Rogers
Raymond A. Thurston

**Local No. 12, Toronto,
Ont., Canada**

John G. Buchanan
Gordon W. Colby
Emilien Duplessis
Norman Harlock
Charles E. Higgins
Archie Hutcheon
Harold P. Lenmen
Wm. John Lewis, Jr.
Thomas Page
Alan R. Parkes
John Parks
John Reekie
Harold B. Willis

**Local No. 13, Washing-
ton, D. C.**

Asa W. De La Vergne
Edward F. Koegel
Henry L. Wissig

**Local No. 14, Philadel-
phia, Pa.**

John P. Aikins
Roger T. Martin
John G. Rietgraf
Harry Shevlin.

**Local No. 15, Denver,
Colo.**

John J. Harrington
Henry O. Johnson

**Local No. 17, San Fran-
cisco, Cal.**

Earl V. Bowbeer
William T. Grubb
Chester A. Hancock
Leroy W. Johnston
Herman A. Mesenberg
Roy E. Pingree
Frank G. Solvin
William Stahlberg
Robert M. Wrizon

**Local No. 18, Baltimore,
Md.**

Frank Dempsey
Frederick W. Kappes
Jacob H. Vickers, Jr.
Philip W. Konradi
John W. Powell
Joseph L. Scott
George C. Wich

**Local No. 21, Spring-
field, Mass.**

James L. Hunold
Thomas M. Flavell

**Local No. 23, Indianapo-
lis, Ind.**

Oscar Buehler
William E. Etter
Harry M. Fehrenbach
Louis F. Kernel
Louis W. Mayer

Local No. 24, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Local No. 27, Montreal, Canada	Local No. 31, Winnipeg, Man.
Paul N. Lehnerd	Christie Addie	John McFeat, Jr.
Local No. 25, Kansas City, Mo.	George R. Hovell	Clarence Meyers
Theodore O. Gohres	William McIntosh	Thomas H. Richardson
George R. King	James S. Osborne	Local No. 35, Ft. Worth, Texas
George J. Stelling	John T. Trotter	John R. Billberg
Albert Zondler	Local No. 29, Richmond, Va.	H. C. Legan
	John M. Brown	

PENNY SLACKERS

The war has developed numerous kinds of slackers, a term, by the way, which seems to have found its origin in the war and was first applied to the men who sought to escape military service.

The term slacker, as applied to a man who seeks to escape military duty, is one of contempt. The public has come to look upon such a man as a coward—a man who not only lacks patriotism, but the element of personal courage; and it is probably true that many a man has enlisted voluntarily to escape being called a slacker. It is a measure of the contempt conveyed, in the application of the term slacker to an individual, that individuals have preferred to face the bullets of the enemy rather than the contempt of those at home.

But there are dollar slackers whose cowardice or meanness is much more contemptible because the dollar that hides or skulks at its master's bidding has not the element of human sacrifice. The man who will withhold his dollars from the support of those who have gone forth to fight his battles and to preserve his life and his property is a more contemptible coward than the man who seeks to avoid military service, because the element of personal risk is not present in the case of the dollar slacker.

We know that the past year has proved that there are many dollar patriots in the United States. The success of the Liberty Bond issues is proof of it. Still only about 10 per cent of the population bought Liberty Bonds, and a large percentage of the men in arms were purchasers of them, so there must be many dollar slackers among those who remain at home in snug contentment, while the issue of whether their country, their lives, and their property shall be protected is to

be settled by those who cross the seas to fight, handicapped as they will be to the extent that the men at home withhold their dollars.

The dollar slacker not only withholds his cowardly money, but in so doing withholds support from our men over seas and comes very near being a traitor to our national cause and to the still greater cause of world democracy.

The War Savings Stamps, together with the Thrift Stamps, expose another type of slacker; namely, the penny slacker, the man who places a penny, a nickel, or a quarter above the cause of humanity and above the lives of his own fellows who are in the service, the men who are offering their lives as a supreme sacrifice that our liberties may be preserved.

It is true that wage earners are often obliged to sacrifice selfish enjoyments or pleasures in order to buy War Savings and Thrift Stamps to support the war; but this spirit of sacrifice is expected of them because they are made of that kind of stuff. All their lives they have sacrificed, and their own flesh and blood are offering their lives at the front. The war comes home close to each of us—to the humblest wage earner as well as to others.

Each of us must realize and perform our individual duty to back up our men at the front to the fullest extent of our power. This we can do by saving in every possible way in our personal and family expenses, investing these savings in War Stamps and Thrift Stamps, thus withholding our purchases from unnecessary production and loaning the money to the government to buy the things needed to win the war. If we withhold this support, we shall deserve to be classed as penny slackers, the meanest and most contemptible of all the slacker tribe.

(Space contributed by the Lithographers' Journal.)

Let Us Think About This The future of lithography is viewed with intense interest by all concerned. It has developed a discussion which is assuming an universal magnitude. It is participated in by the academician and the humble worker in the shop with like vividness. The Lithographers' Journal has on many occasions dwelt upon the subject. Whether our initial elucidation on the subject has in any way influenced the earnest discussion now carried on is immaterial, the only thing that is of interest is the fact, that lithographers all over the world have risen to face the issue as it presents itself. It is gratifying to note that fault-finding with lithography and recommendations so far offered is very much in accord with our own arguments. In consequence, it appears that persons with a live interest are agreed upon the point that something radical must be done in order to restore lithography to its former prestige and reputation. Instead of quoting from writings of our own, we shall introduce men of high and educated standing, and thus acquaint our members with the mental aptitude of these people. Mr. Riddle, principal of St. Bride Foundation Printing School, very frankly asserts that lithography is bound to retard unless a new creative type of disciples, including both employers and employees, equipped with a broader mind, a higher training and more thorough qualifications appear and able to render lithography attractive to the ambitious youth of business aspiration. To the speeding up system now so commonly practised in lithography Mr. Riddle qualifyingly attributes most of the ills lithography suffers from. According to Mr. Riddle every opportunity should be given to the artist for familiarizing himself with every photographic process added to developing lithographic possibilities. He maintains that none but a person understanding the fundamentals of a certain process is able to do justice thereto. A new process adopted for the purpose to cut the number of printings without seriously injuring faithful reproduction will yield satisfactory results only when in the hands of a tried and experienced man. It is also necessary that we discard prejudice and give way to a willingness of adapting ourselves to new and progressive ideas, for even though we persistently shut our eyes, some one else with open eyes and an open mind is surely to take advantage of what science in its research work offers.

The above, as may be observed, leads to the advocacy of higher training and better opportunities for the apprentice. It is to be regretted that some of our very best friends see danger in the compulsory training of our apprentices, seemingly not realizing that progress is sure to stop us if we insist on stopping progress.

Mr. Haigh, also an instructor of St. Bride Foundation Printing School, says: "The system of early specialization in individual sections of the trade does more to destroy enthusiasm and interest than anything else," adding that, "an apprentice should be trained to become an efficient workman in every sense and should not be merely a subject of exploitation, as is so often the case." Mr. Haigh maintains that lithography still offers a huge field for research work with big results to be derived from just as soon as Mr. Lithographer will use his head as devotedly as he is using his hand. Mr. Haigh greatly deplores the indifference with which employers view the tuition of the coming lithographer, and in consequence takes pains trying to convince them to a better and a more creditable understanding of the subject matter. To encourage technical training, to seek filling the minds of the apprentices with enthusiasm for the development of ambition is what constitutes Mr. Haigh's urgent recommendation for the good of lithography.

Mr. Thomas Sproat, general secretary of our English sister organization, in dealing with this subject unhesitatingly attributes business stagnation as observed in the lithographic industry, to lack of enterprise. He emphatically rejects the idea advanced by some employers who hold the unwillingness of the lithographic employees to assimilate themselves to new-time processes responsible for the unusually fluctuating and uncertain conditions so predominant in the trade. Mr. Sproat maintains that lithography is hindered from fully developing its art resources and educational capabilities by the fact that the people upon which lithography depends are literally enslaving our business just to serve their own interest, owing to the fact that lithography appeals to their layman's mind in nothing as a crude business proposition. Mr. Sproat, too, believes that the training of apprentices and journeymen alike must fundamentally improve, fears, however, that talk alone will avail little unless a live boy's ambition is attracted by some ulterior inducement. He further argues that material benefit may be derived through sincere co-operation between employers and employees, aided by the government, because, after all, society for its contribution will be compensated in that lithography as an educational factor will be highly enhanced.

The Lithographers' Union in Switzerland, too, has deemed it advisable of conducting an investigation regarding the question at issue. This investigation has disclosed the fact that the preserving of originals constitutes the prime cause for unfavorable employment conditions as it applies to the artists and the transferers, a phenomenon which is limited only through the public taste clamoring for variation and new ideas. It also arrived at the conclusion that specialization practised in every lithographic department minimizes individual ambition sufficiently to act depressively upon the higher edification of lithography. It furthermore seeks to show that lithography could be revived and stimulated by having talented apprentices take art courses in an endeavor to initiate and to meet public desires and to serve the spirit of the time more qualifyingly. It recognizes that justice to new evolving times can hardly be done without profound attention given to the apprentice question, and, therefore, suggests that none but a youth having satisfactorily passed an examination conducted by a qualified board should be admitted to membership, and, in this connection, it likewise proposes the discontinuation of specialization work wherever possible.

An energetic furtherance of lithography as a whole is advocated, and, as a forceful medium suggests the arrangement of lithographic exhibitions, making it possible to publically demonstrate its commercial, educational and art value as an industry.

We ask that our members interest themselves and pen their opinion regarding this vital matter in order to stir up something that has been so lamentably neglected in the past.

Let Us Be Reasonably Patriotic—All of Us

The printing trade and its allied friends are facing a serious situation. The situation alluded to is being caused by war necessities expropriating important ingredients without which lithography cannot be successfully operated.

Lithographers and their friends are true patriots—and they will not let their contributory services lag behind any other trade.

Lithography is being a direct victim of new conditions created by the war.

This condition lithographers realize as unavoidable and will bravely bear the consequences.

What lithographers wish not to happen is a destructive strain unduly wrought upon the industry!

Lithographers are ready to go the limit, in return, however, they should not be expected to cross the line marked Ruin.

To declare and to treat lithographers as a non-essential industry is neither a wise policy nor is it of logical conclusion.

Sir Albert Spicer, speaking for the Royal Commission on Paper, in other words, speaking for the British Government, stated to a deputation of British printers that the Government was late in the day to find out that the printing trade is essential to the country.

What lithography amounts to in war time is effectively demonstrated by the Government itself.

Not only does the Government add new offset presses to its Printing Department, but it also requires some of the largest litho houses in the country to help turn out the numerous war posters displayed throughout its domain.

No medium employed by the Government for advertising and popularizing its war policy has been equally powerful in effect and accomplishment as have been the lithographically produced posters.

This will continue to be so, as it has been and still is a fact in England.

Arthur Brisbane, the greatest literary genius, in his own forcible manner of expressing sentiments recently said: "One good poster is worth a million words."

And so it is.

But there is another side to the story that neither the Government nor we ourselves can afford to ignore.

After years of struggle against foreign competition, lithography has finally attained what degree of efficiency and protection was required in depriving foreign competition of 80 per cent of its former advantages over our home industry.

War must end some day, to be sure!

When the time arrives for this country to return to pre-war or normal conditions and we discover that a certain trade has been wrecked by the fury of war, pray, what do you believe will be the result?

Mr. E. P. Whipple once described printing as an educational factor quite apt

to revolutionize social institutions so profoundly as to have the world ruled by intellectual instead of by physical forces.

If this contains any practicable philosophy, and we in truth believe this to contain a sound and sweeping theory, then the question arises:—Can civilization, a progressive country like ours, afford to suffer a setback of irreparable consequences, as would be the case should lithography be treated with undue severity?

Today, Japan, even China eagerly watches for opportunities to gather up trade by unfair competition and favorable conditions, and to retain it by whatever means she may have.

To deliver lithography into the hands of Japan would be tantamount to exchanging American education for Asiatic education, which we positively know is not the intention of the Government.

We, nevertheless, realize that the Government under tried circumstances, and with the absence of a comprehensive knowledge regarding lithography and its inherent qualities is apt to err in unduly taxing an industry that offers little or no resistance.

As things present themselves, the duty evolves upon ourselves to state in plain and true language the position lithography is placed in, together with the dangers exposed to if dealt with, without consideration by the Government.

In justice to ourselves and to our Government, a joint committee consisting of members from the Employing Lithographers, the supply houses and ourselves ought to be created.

The order of today is concerted action.

To bring about a workable committee able to guide the Government conscientiously in its manifold responsibilities, the convention of the Employing Lithographers to be held this month in Detroit would offer a most opportune time and place.

Be on the Guard Slowly but surely labor will find itself confronted by new problems. Evidences for this conjecture grow stronger with every passing day. While labor fullheartedly subscribes to the country's just need, it has good reason to carefully watch capitalism. Not that we question its loyalty or patriotism, but we realize that the present atmosphere greatly tempts employers to seek to obtain from organized labor what they could not think of obtaining under pre-war conditions, and it is this inducement, that often travels under the cloak of patriotic necessity, to which labor must not yield too freely.

In our social and military life we are now fast copying from England's vast experience. Because such is the case, it becomes inevitable for labor to observe with its keen eyes public and industrial happenings as they evolve in England.

Just at present, capitalism seems to make strenuous efforts in order to get a firmer hand on labor. There is now under consideration the creation of a "British Printers' National Alliance." Its proposition emanates from the Employers' Association and aims for closer cooperation.

Cooperation is a topic approached by us many times. We have at every opportunity stated where cooperation between a firm and its employees—between capital and labor is possible—even desirable—and where it is not.

Our opinion regarding English labor is too good to cause worry on this side. Our brother lithographers over there have given solid proof of their alertness and possess our absolute confidence.

Since our own employers may be expected to grasp what opportune time may present in dealing with labor questions, we shall in skeleton form quote such propositions from the British employers of lithographers as are deemed of essential interest to labor.

"The employers shall have the right to utilize the services of their male and female employees to the best interest of the concern, and all restrictions appertaining to the manning of printing presses are to be withdrawn; and, that the hire and discharge of labor shall be the sole concern of the employers.

"That the Union authorize its members to participate in a plan of profit-sharing, co-partnership or a bonus scheme as offered by their employers, and furthermore accept piece rates under terms mutually agreed to."

Little persuasion on our part would be required to have our employers agree to a similar plan.

Imagine, the employers enjoying unrestricted power over the maintenance of employment conditions, and, in addition wield that formidable whip "coercion," which, if realized, means absolute sway over labor by the employers.

As a matter of dexterity, the scheme has been injected with features presumably intended to render the whole palatable to labor. For instance: full pay for holidays, college and technical education for apprentices, of which part time is to be taken from the regular work hours without wage reduction; with the tuition fees also paid by the employers. These, together with less important features, however, do not constitute an equivalent for what labor is expected to sacrifice.

What is aimed at here is the elimination of trade competition, incorporating uniform price fixing. The underlying motive is obvious, new, however, is the attempt to adhere organized labor to a policy of trade monopoly. In this country a like movement would be in direct contradiction with the Sherman anti-trust law; though the photo-engraving trade has come pretty close to the principle it involves.

This article has been written as a warning, not to our sister union in England, but to ourselves.

New York, June, 1918.

Members and Friends:

With this issue, the Lithographers' Journal enters upon its fourth year of existence.

Your Editor again takes this means of thanking the members of the A. L. of A. for their loyal support, but particularly desires to thank local reporters and such contributors who in a self-sacrificing devotion have so unselfishly co-operated in a great task.

It is no easy task for a sailor to steer his ship through troubled water. Neither is it easy for an editor to conduct to the satisfaction of all a trade journal in a time actually pregnant with emotion, passions and sentiments.

An editor is but human after all, and at most can do no better than render his services to the cause and in the interest of the A. L. of A. to the full extent of his ability.

The uphill fight, confronted by, from the very outset, and due to war and jurisdictional strife, has stimulated greater activity within us.

The Lithographers' Journal has synchronically grown with the building up of the A. L. of A. While the membership of the A. L. of A. increased 38 per cent within three years, the Lithographers' Journal increased its pages 80 per cent. Not contented with this handsome success, by referendum vote it was decided to have the Journal enlarged in size and its make-up improved, a process now in its development.

At present, the Lithographers' Journal carries 23 solid advertisements filling 14 pages, with a fair prospect of considerably increasing the number of advertisements and the pages of advertising matter in the July issue of our Journal, and this notwithstanding the uncertainty of conditions.

The Lithographers' Journal's gain in confidence is of a pleasing nature.

Justice compels me to say a few words regarding the Press Committee and its members directly connected with my work, but who rarely chance to even have their names mentioned in this connection.

Bro. Earnest J. Tims, a jovial Englishman, who provides the "Humor" under the pseudo-name "Josephus," is a member of the Press Committee ever since its birth. Bro. Tims is not a member of the Committee by name only but is there whole-heartedly and with a commendable promptitude and devotion. Most of the ads. now appearing in the Journal have been obtained through his effort.

Next as to time of service ranks Brother Wm. J. Riehl. He is an active and a prominent union man of many years' standing. Prior to amalgamation he was International Secretary-Treasurer of the Artists' Union, and he is, since 1917, representing the artists on the National Council Board. Bro. Riehl's ability and thorough understanding of questions pertaining to the labor movement renders his services on the Press Committee invaluable. His presence and work at the Cincinnati Convention will be remembered by all who attended.

Bro. Wm. B. Fine, well known to many Locals on account of his live-wire interest evidenced on all occasions, be it on the floor or in committees, is an able debater and a reasoner of taste and judgment, with an enthusiasm and loyalty for the cause he serves not easily surpassed. Bro. Fine believes in co-operation which stands for helpfulness and reciprocity. He detests the bottling up into individual minds useful knowledge generally acquired by experience, and frankly advocates its enfranchisement. His services on the Press Committee are highly respected and appreciated.

As a member of the Press Committee, Bro. Justus Ebert may be con-

sidered indispensable. This brother member has the labor movement at his finger tips. He himself is the author of standard books, a lecturer, and a regular contributor to the labor press, and has himself been an editor of a weekly labor paper. It is to be regretted that this organization is not broad enough as to fully utilize the knowledge and experience of a highly intellectual brother member so elegantly embodied by Justus Ebert. Besides his prominence on the Press Committee, numerous articles written by him have appeared in the Lithographers' Journal.

My co-workers mentioned in this article, though at times greatly differing on vital questions, have at no time forgotten that all of us work for the same object in view, better conditions to work under, and a better representative Journal to fight for the rights of all members.

MORE ABOUT THE OFFSET PRESS

In England, offset printing comes strictly under the jurisdiction of the lithographers' organization!

Letter-press printers have recognized the justice of the lithographers' claim and relegated theirs.

In Germany, the offset press belongs to the lithographers.

In Switzerland, the offset press is controlled by the Lithographers' Union exclusively.

In the United States, 990 offset presses out of every 1,000 presses are in charge of lithographers.

Notwithstanding all this, the American Federation of Labor, at its convention in Buffalo last year, in its ignorance as to facts, gave to the International Printing Pressmen's Union jurisdiction over the offset press.

A present, presumably made in friendship, is loudly appreciated by Mr. Berry, though all he is able to do with his present is to instigate endless trouble.

We little thought that the A. F. of L. would be instrumental in forcing labor to fight among itself. It would be to laugh were it not so tragic in consequence.

This year's convention now will have a chance to declare, whether the big man Berry stands before the American Federation of Labor higher than truth and justice.

ACT! ACT NOW AND RIGHT!

The zone system of increased postal rates on second-class mail matters is to become law on July 1st. The enactment of such a law will force numerous newspapers, magazines and trade journals out of existence.

The inability of hundreds of publications to continue under this new zone rating will not only harass the printing industry and its allied trades, but is bound to seriously undermine education from a progressive labor point of view.

Under said law we are sure to see an all-powerful publicity monopoly rise and so direct the publication of newspapers and periodicals as to suit legal requirements without much affecting it financially.

To let education drift into a publicity monopoly fundamentally opposed to labor's progressive trend seems so reactionary that no one imbued with democratic ideals can afford to let that happen without strenuously protesting.

It is for that reason, the International Labor Press of America, together with the A. F. of L. and all labor bodies, rise in unison against the enactment of the zone system, seeking its repeal by urging upon President Wilson, the members of the United States Senate, the members of the House of Representatives to use their power towards securing its repeal; and the very least the members of the A. L. of A. can do is to lend their co-operation by individually writing to their respective representatives in Congress, urging them to work in favor of a repeal of said zone-mailing system.

Act now—act effectively!

One of our members who took employment with the "Instituto des Artes Graficas de la Habana" one year and a half ago writes that this firm is about to look for more help, and warns against hasty acceptance, adding, that agreements or contracts in the hands of any of our members are futile since the law of Cuba prohibits contract labor, and, besides, no restitution of any wrongs the firm may commit against United States artisans is attainable. Redemption of traveling expenses had been flatly refused to members who went there only on condition that all transition expenses be redeemed upon arrival by the firm. This being the only shop in Almendares renders one's position extremely precarious upon losing one's employment.

**STAFF REPORTERS FORUM****IMPORTANT**

Reporters and contributors to the Lithographers' Journal are requested to observe the following rules:

Write with black ink and on one side of the paper only. Names and addresses should be distinctly and legibly written. Writers must at all times sign their full names, though they may assume a pseudo for print. Compliance with this assures immediate recognition. Condense your writings wherever possible.

Subscribers changing their address may use this form:

Town
Name
From
To

NEW YORK LOCAL No. 1

Business within the jurisdiction is somewhat quiet. The number of drafted members is steadily increasing. Samples printed from the new planograph press hold out a great future, and promises to become a serious rival to intaglio printing. Speaking of the Third Liberty Bond issue, the Local and its members appear to have gone well over the top. Local New York is well on the road toward a hundred per cent. organization. Members in khaki frequently visit the Local upon coming to one of the camps near by and of course are quite welcome.

The Columbia Photo-Engraving Co., 318 West 39th St., New York City; the Color Litho Process Co., 48 New Chambers St., New York City, and the Tri Art Co., 86 Park Place, New York City, have been added to the list of Organized Trade Shops.

and if they are absent a week the whole month is sacrificed.

Nearly every one took a Liberty Bond and are pledging themselves to fill the War Chest.

Brother Allgauer paid us a visit last week.

The stork visited Bro. Maul's home and presented him with a daughter.

Bro. Wiedman is burning up the roads with his flivver, when it isn't in the repair shop; we understand he has a new attachment put on to climb trees and telegraph poles.

Bros. Toedt and Schamburger are becoming very patient fishermen. Toedt almost caught a cold last Sunday. Bro. Gentry, of the Lithograph and Envelope Co., expects to be called in the draft in a week or two and would be pleased to hear from any one in the Litho Battalion.

Fraternally,

G. F. J.

LOCAL No. 2, BUFFALO

Another month has passed, and again I am going to confront you with a few lines. I am sorry that no aspect during the past month gives me an opportunity to give you anything in these lines for which the members of the Amalgamated Lithographers can be thankful for. All necessities of life are constantly increasing in price without any exception, but wages remain the same, and I dare say, that if they don't increase soon, we will see an exodus of Lithographers into other trades; in fact here in Buffalo there are already a number of artists, engravers, pressmen, transferers and feeders that have left the trade and absolutely refuse to accept positions in the Lithographic trade, although some

LITHOGRAPHERS

Inks, Materials, Stones, Bronze

ARTISTS' AND ENGRAVERS' DEPARTMENT

ASPHALTUM
ARM RESTS
BLACK GROUND
BRUSHES
CHALK, RED
CHARCOAL
COMPASSES
CRAYONS
DIVIDERS
DIAMONDS
ETCHING GROUND
GELATINE
INK
MAGNIFYING GLASSES

NEEDLES
OIL STONES
PENS, LITHO
RULES, STEEL
RULING PENS
RULING MACHINES
SCRAPERS
SCRATCH BOARD
SQUARES, STEEL
STONES
TOUCHE
TRACING PAPERS
TRANSFER PAPERS
TRACING BLUE

STONE GRINDERS' AND PLATE GRAINING DEPARTMENT

CEMENT, POWDERED & LIQUID
CHARCOAL
CHISELS
FILES
HAMMERS
KNIVES
LEVIGATORS
MARBLES

POLISHING STONES
SAND
STONE TROLLEYS
SIEVES
STONEGRINDERS' STEEL
STRAIGHT EDGES
PLATE GRAINING MACHINES
STONE GRINDING MACHINES
STONE PLANERS

TRANSFER DEPARTMENT

ASPHALTUM
BRUSHES
CHALK
DAUBERS
DRY POINTS

ETCHING MATERIALE
GELATINE
GUM ARABIC
INK
IRISH MOSS

Everything for

The Fuchs & Lang

NEW YORK: 119 W. 40th St.

CHICAGO: 120 W.

RS SUPPLIES

Powder, Machinery, etc.

TRANSFER DEPARTMENT

MAGNESIA
MOLLERS, STONE INK
NEEDLES
OFFSET POWDER
PRESS BOARD
POLISHING SLIPS
REDUCING MACHINES AND
ACCESSORIES
ROSIN, POWDERED
RUTHERFORD STONE
PREPARATION
RUBBER CLEANING STICKS
ROLLER SKINS
ROLLERS, LEATHER & RUBBER
ROLLER HANDLES
SAFETCH SOLUTION, F & L
SCRAPER WOOD

SCRAPER LEATHER
SLABS, MARBLE INK
SPONGES
STICKING UP PLATES
SNAKE SLIPS
TRANSFER PAPERS
TRANSFERINE
TRANSFER BASE
TRANSFER WHEELS
TYMPANS
LITHO HAND PRESSES, ALL
SIZES
RUBBER TRANSFER CYLINDER
HAND PRESSES
PROVING PRESS (OFFSET)
IRON BLOCK FOR HAND
PRESSES

PRESS ROOM

BOILED OIL
BRONZE POWDERS
COMPOUNDS
CORK BEDDING
COUNTERS
DRYERS
ENAMELED MOLESKIN
FELT
FLANNEL
FLY CORD
INKS FOR ALL PROCESSES
KNIVES
MOLLETON
MOLESKIN
PALM OIL

RUBBER BLANKETS, IMPORTED
SAFETCH SOLUTION, F & L
SAND PAPER
SIZES, GOLD, ETC.
STEAMPRESS ROLLER SCRAPER
KNIVES
SULPHUR, POWDERED
VARNISHES, LITHO
ZINC PLATES, PLAIN & GRAINED
BRONZING MACHINES
IRON BLOCKS WITH CLAMPS
METAL DECORATING
MACHINERY
STONE TROLLEYS
ROLLER EMBOSSING MACHINES

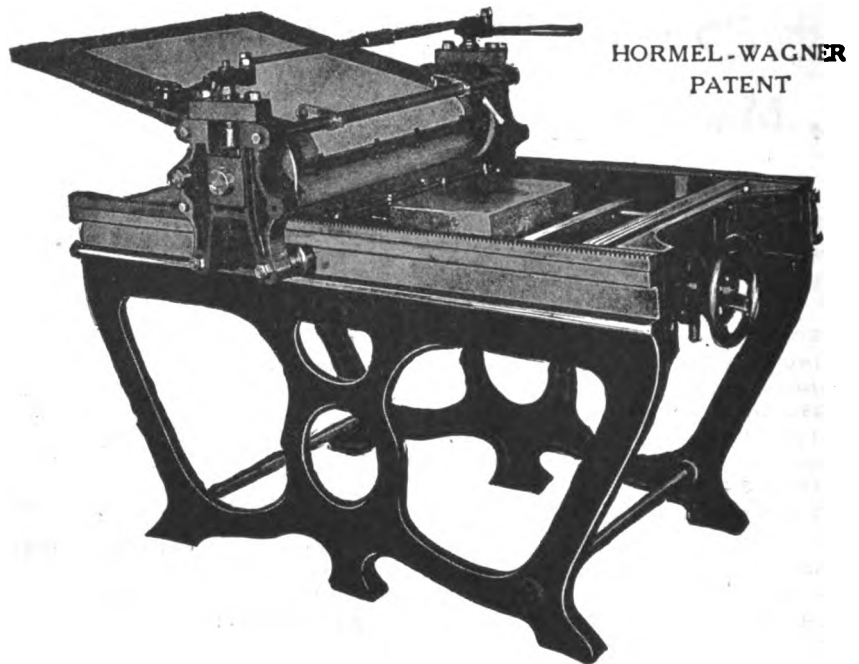
the Lithographer

Manufacturing Co.

Chicago Illinois Street

PHILADELPHIA: 142 N. 4th St.

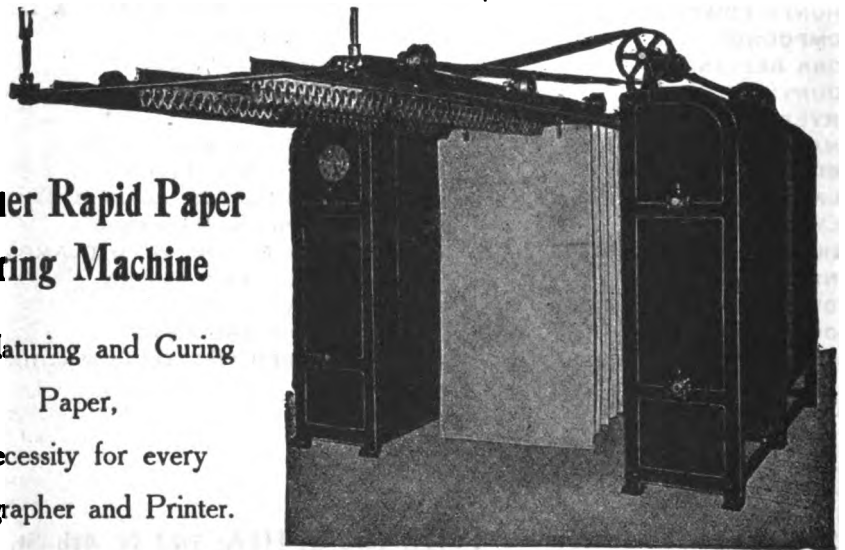
WAGNER UNIVERSAL HAND PRESS



For Direct and Offset Printing, Proving and Transferring
From Stone, Plate, Type, Steel Engraving, Half Tone, Electrotypes and Albertype
SIZES:—20" x 26" and 32" x 36"

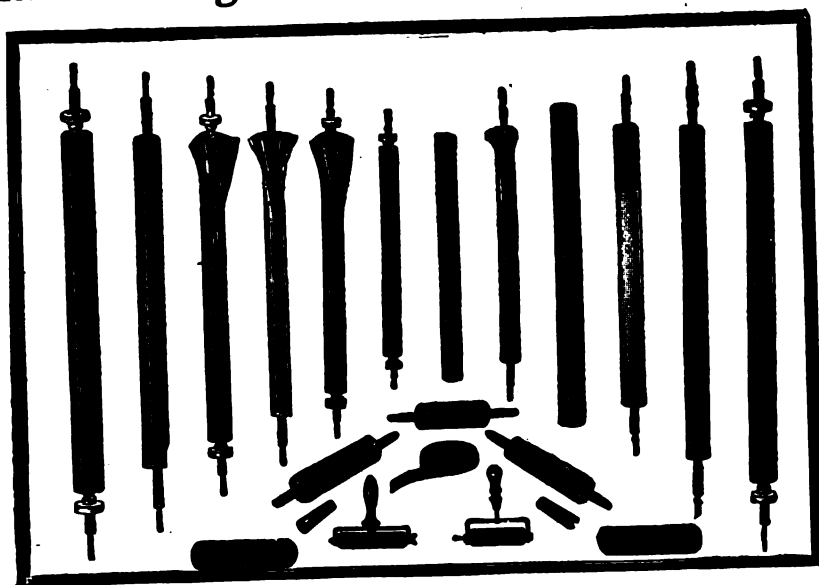
Wagner Rapid Paper Curing Machine

for Maturing and Curing
Paper,
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Charles Wagner Litho Machinery Co., Inc.



The Largest Roller Makers

cial support for the benefit of all engaged in the trade, cannot by persuasion, coaxing or pleading get the support necessary from the majority of men working in the trade to bring about a betterment of existing conditions. Can any sane lithograph workman bring an argument why he should not become a member of an organization that has for years faithfully and earnestly worked for every man working at the trade, member or non-member, for those who did and those that did not contribute their just share towards defraying the expenses of such a struggle? Can any sane Lithographer comprehend why it is necessary to coax and plead with members to come to meetings, and with others working at the trade to become members of an organization that has no other motives, than the welfare and protection of every one working at the trade? If this is correct, then Bros. come to your meetings, do what you can for the betterment of your local, ask all non-members to join, don't take "No" for an answer, but keep at him until you have convinced him that his place is in the Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

Frank J. Petersen.

LOCAL No. 3, BOSTON

We must repeat again: business is fair in this locality, with the exception of Forbes, where it is still below normal, and yet because of so many of our young men entering the service of our country it is quite difficult to obtain pressmen and feeders to existing vacancies.

Practically all the firms in this Local have met the request for a 10 per cent increase when presented in good spirit and have granted it without reservation. One or two firms have granted increases beyond the 10 per cent requested, and one firm raised the wages of its workmen before they had a chance to present the request, showing, it would seem, that they had some knowledge of what was coming.

A revival of interest in the welfare of our Local is taking place among us here. Meetings are well attended and many incidents occur which make it interesting to those present.

Our By-Laws Committee which has been at work for some weeks on laws to govern our local affairs, and of which a minimum wage scale will be included, has nearly finished its labors and expects to present the new by-laws and a final report at its next meeting, June 14, 1908.

Taking it altogether, the spirit of activity and co-operation with which we have entered into this year's work is going to mean a great deal for Local No. 3, and if we only keep up that spirit, we are going to place Boston Local where it ought to be: among the best Locals in the country, second to none.

S. J. W.

LOCAL No. 4, CHICAGO

Business is fair in all branches and the unemployed-list is somewhat smaller than it has been for some months. We now have 48 of Local No. 4's membership in the service of the U. S. Army and Navy, and the draft announced for the end of May will undoubtedly take a few more. We shall publish a complete "Roll of Honor" in the July number of the Journal. Perhaps it would be interesting to the membership throughout the U. S. and Canada, if all locals were requested to publish the names of their members who are serving the Colors. A committee of lithograph employers, Mr. Joe Deutsch, Mr. J. Cromer and Mr. McGill representing the U. S. Government Liberty Loan Campaign Committee, addressed the meeting of our Local on April 26. Mr. Deutsch in a very able and convincing speech brought out facts which clearly showed the necessity on the part of every lithographer to do his utmost in support of the Third Liberty Loan issue. Mr. Cromer and Mr. McGill also spoke; the committee was heartily applauded for the sentiments expressed by them. Late reports show that the Litho Industry of Chicago has oversubscribed their quota by 100 per cent.

Local No. 4 increased their subscription to \$2000. The members throughout the various shops subscribed to the amount of \$31,000.

The City Council of Chicago have passed a law forbidding the issue of any special bar permits. Imagine a Lithographers' dance "without"—well, words fail us.

The Illinois Can Co., branch of American Can Co., located in Chicago, is installing seven Metal Rotary Offset Presses, and our President would like to hear from any Pressman desiring good steady positions.

The announcement of the Editor pertaining to a larger Journal pleases us. We expect to see the Lithographers' Journal take its proper place as one of the leading trade union papers.

R. B.

LOCAL No. 5, ST. LOUIS

Our May meetings were well attended. Business throughout the jurisdiction is fairly good, with most all members working. Several new members were initiated during the quarter and some new apprentices were received at last meeting.

St. Louis was the first city to go "over the top" in the Third Liberty Loan drive, having over-subscribed its quota. Local No. 5 has pledged its support and a motion to buy \$500 Third Liberty Loan Bonds was unanimously carried. The British Tank "Britannia," which is touring the country, paid our city a visit May 9th. Local No. 5 has three brothers in the United States service now.

Bro. Harry J. Ryan sends his regards to all the boys now working at the Brandon Ptg. Co. at Nashville, Tenn.

Bro. Edw. Schaefer is now working at the Rigsby Ptg. Co. at Kansas City, Mo. After an absence of more than twenty years Bro. John B. Sippy, of Chicago, has accepted a position at Samuel Myerson's Ptg. Co. of St. Louis. Bro. E. C. Haill, of our local, sends his regards, now at Fort Standish, 28th Co., C. A. C., Boston, Mass. Bro. Benj. C. P. Schiller, of Syracuse, N. Y., was initiated a member and is working for one of the local concerns. Bro. Fred. Beckman met with an accident some time ago while operating his Harris offset press, at the Woodward-Tiernan Ptg. Co., but are glad to hear he is on the road to recovery and will soon be with the boys.

Bro. Clarence Doerr, of Davenport, Iowa, paid our local a visit last meeting. Any member accepting a job in the jurisdiction of Local No. 5 without first notifying the president will be subject to a \$5 fine.

Buy War Stamps.

J. F. D.

Members are requested not to write for, or accept a position as transferrer in New Orleans without first notifying and getting the consent of President

ANNOUNCEMENT

Local No. 5, by circumstances not covered in the constitution of the A. L. of A., has formulated changes pertaining to the Rules for Apprentices, specifically defining the operation of this vital question, and requests the members of the Locals, before whom a copy of above referred to amendments to the constitution will be presented, to give it their sincere consideration.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, LOCAL No. 6

Business conditions in this city are good at present, every shop reported working steady, with exception of one, nevertheless they report every one working.

The girl feeder question is one that will have to be solved in the near future, as one firm in this city reports that all the stone presses are being fed by girls, other firms are thinking seriously of placing them on the feed board, due to the fact that so many of the male feeders are being drafted. At present there are about 35 girls feeding presses in various shops of this city.

American Separation of Labor is the proper name for the American Federation of Labor, when they tried to solve the jurisdiction of the offset press. Officials of the A. F. of L. should inform the four different branches of the printing industry to amalgamate, teach them Industrial Organization, instead of trying to separate our organization.

We have contributed \$25 to the Mooney defense league of San Francisco, Cal., which we term a righteous cause.

Bro. Louis Knapke is considered a very good and conscientious worker for our organization. He is one of our oldest members.

Bro. John B. Patton has left this city for Erie, Pa. We extend him best wishes in his new venture.

Bros. Chas. Pesicka, John T. Mc-Kough and Mike Patton have been

MILWAUKEE, WIS., LOCAL No. 7

The last two contributions from this local were mostly about song, war and prohibition, but no attention was called to Milwaukee (the American Beer City), going over the top in all of the Liberty Loan drives.

Am very sorry to say some of the members haven't subscribed for a bond yet, so let's hope they will come across the next time.

The Local now has six members on the honor roll. Bros. Arno Johst, Wm. Stuge, Carl Graffenius, Joseph Brauer, Edwin Conrad and Henry Senn, with several more leaving soon.

The article written by Local No. 10, referring to raffles for benefits is worth while discussing and some concentrated action taken, as this local also thinks it is a very unsatisfactory way to help members in distress.

It was reported at last meeting that Bro. Henry Mathews had quit his position as foreman in the pressroom at Phillip-Schultz Co., having been informed by his physician that one of his lungs was slightly affected.

He is now at Muirdale Sanitarium; he expects to stay a few months, than is going to spend the rest of the summer in the northern Wisconsin pine country.

As Bro. Mathews is only slightly affected and is doing the right thing for a speedy successful cure, the members of Local No. 7 expect him back to work at the end of his enforced summer vacation. The local is well pleased with the new quarters and expects to stay there, so if any members are in the city, attend a meeting of Local No. 7.

E. H. P.

LOCAL No. 12, TORONTO

Our meeting of April 17th was fairly well attended. Business was reported fair and several vacancies existing.

It was also announced that Brother George Aitken, brother of our president, had again been sorely bereaved, he having received word that a second son had paid the supreme sacrifice in this great war. Local 12 extended their sincere sympathy to this brother who has still another son at the front who we hope and trust will be spared.

It was also arranged that President Aitken and Brother Maclea should accompany Fourth Vice-President Norman to Hamilton to attend their meeting on May 4th. Brother J. Dalzell, formerly of this Local and late of Local 4, attended and made a few remarks on his sojourn in the United States for the

past two years. He got homesick and is now working here again.

The Lithographers' Bowling League ran their annual ball on the 18th, which was largely attended and which was a great success.

The fact that it followed our meeting night caused a somewhat smaller attendance at the meeting. This was no doubt owing to the fact that many of our brothers are allowed out one night a week and therefore chose the night of merriment rather than the night of serious business.

At our last regular meeting, May 15th, the attendance, while somewhat better, could be improved upon, and we would like to impress upon the absentees the necessity of taking a more lively interest in an association that concerns their (war) bread and butter. They should come and see and hear how their money is being spent and help on the good work. The mere fact of paying dues is not altogether what is wanted, but rather that each and every individual member do his utmost to further our cause. If you know of an eligible prospect, get after him and show him the way. Brother A. Dey, offset pressman at Litho Print, Ltd., has enlisted and we hear that he entered the ranks of the Camouflage Corps.

A resolution extending our sympathy to Brother Grunwell who has suffered the loss of his wife and child was drawn up. Brother Grunwell was also reported as being ill.

We also acknowledge with thanks the kind donations received from the following Locals in answer to our appeal on behalf of Brother Burns:

Local 1, New York; Local 4, Chicago; Local 6, Cleveland; Local 8, Cincinnati; Local 9, Detroit; Local 13, Washington; Local 15, Denver; Local 22, Los Angeles; Local 25, Kansas City; Local 27, Montreal; Local 36, Portland, Ore.

In reply to Local St. Paul we agree that the sending out of appeals, raffles, etc., are not to our way of thinking the most desirable thing to do, but under the circumstances Local 12 sent out an appeal which we believe is the first sent out from this Local, and previous collections for such purposes have been confined to the Local. It is well to remember that we have been facing war for nearly four years and had to carry all members and pay per capita on them until the motion which was brought up at the convention last July and which became law after the amendment was carried. The locals in Canada therefore have had quite a lot to

contend with and a load to carry without the relief which other international associations had given their Canadian Locals, and when two of the smaller Locals petitioned the International Council for reimbursement it was denied them. We therefore trust that our late appeal will not be looked upon too harshly.

Hamilton Branch

Brothers Kells, Aitchison and Waterstraat met the Toronto Delegation on Saturday, May 4th.

The meeting was held at Brother Aitchison's home and resulted in much good and the enlightenment of the brothers on many questions not thoroughly understood and which will no doubt result in an endeavor of the members in Hamilton to get the other fellow in.

It might also be said in confidence that Hamilton may have a Local of its own in the near future. Here's hoping.

Brother Maclea saw more "intoxicated persons" there than he ever saw in Toronto, and it is said that he tried to bribe Brother Waterstraat to lead him to a crock, but Bill would not fall for any such thing as he is well pleased with the 2½ per cent which they grow up there.

As a gentle reminder, brothers, anyone accepting positions in Hamilton or London should not forget to notify President Aitken of their so doing. Any such neglect will be dealt with in future in a way that will cause the offender to remember it. Fraternally,

C. O. G.

LOCAL 15

The Lithographing industry in this part of the country is about normal at present. Labor in general is good. Seven new unions having been organized in April and six more in May.

There are more union-made goods being sold in Denver now than ever before. Thanks to Bros. Hoage and Wessel.

The building of the government recuperation camp at Aurora, Colo., has

started and about 500 men are now employed there.

Colorado is to be given a military cantonment; it is to accommodate 12,000 soldiers located at Ft. Logan.

The Teamsters' strike is now on and is nearing a settlement. Employers are willing to grant most of the demands but flatly refuse to grant recognition of the union. It has been a very peaceful strike so far and hope it is settled the same way.

Brother Simmendinger has dissolved partnership with Kaiser Bill and God. He now owns part of Uncle Sam. Denver is one of the honor cities going way over its quota of \$12,000,000. So you may realize the magnitude of Bro. Simme's Bond. If there is another issue this year they need only remember Simme, as he is one of the boys that don't know when to stop or when enough is plenty. No wonder the honor flag is given to Denver.

Bro. Will Hoeffler passed through Denver on his way to the Twin Cities to spend his vacation.

James Boyle has returned from Local 4. He is at the Bankers' Supply Co. with Bro. Futterer, pressman, who also hails from the windy city.

Andrew Hubbard decided to venture unto the sea of matrimony, taking with him Miss McCoy, who willingly changed her name to Mrs. Hubbard. May all his big troubles be Little Ones. Be careful, Andy, the sea is deep.

In the March issue of the Journal our 1st National Vice-Pres. Benson promised a report on the Trade Shop conditions in that district. We await with much anxiety such a report, as the sweatshop rats are sending samples all over trying to get work. Come on, Benson, give it out, good or bad, let us know.

There are about 50 members in the Denver section of Local 15. If each takes a six months' trial at writing we will have reporters for the Journal for the next 25 years. Bro. Tudor will take up his work next month and hope that his writings will be of more interest.

A. BERLINER



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I would be pleased to fill your orders.

I specialize in Tools for Lithographers. A stock of script points, compass points and machine tools always on hand. Special tools to order.

At the last regular meeting we donated \$25 to the Red Cross, being one of the first to contribute.

Brothers, take notice. Local 15 meets 2nd Wednesday of the month at 8 P. M. (if your watch isn't fast), at 1715 California St., T. M. A. Hall.

Dave Noce.

LOUISVILLE LOCAL No. 16

At our regular meeting on May 9th, there were twenty-four members present. We would like to see some of our members, who show their faces only once or two times a year surprise us and make it five or six times this year.

To secure a more efficient staff reporter, a rule was adopted to give each member of this local an opportunity to write for the Litho Journal.

Bro. William Asher was selected to furnish the first Article.

We wish to express our heartfelt sympathy toward Bro. Joseph Shipley who recently lost his mother.

The Commercial Litho Co. has added another transferrer to their department.

Bro. Ferd. Dykeman has accepted a position in Dallas, Texas, with the Dorsey Co.

Bro. Alex Moryshenoff, of Charleston, S. C., is reported by delegate Cayce to have left the trade.

This local has purchased \$200 worth of W. S. S.

The J. V. Reed Co. of this city have at last granted the eight hours.

Business in this jurisdiction is good at present. Quite a few members have received a substantial increase in wages.

There are certain ways one may recall happy memories of the past, but in order to get the best out of life it is safer to sip from the good things of life while the opportunity presents itself.

E. L. B.

LOCAL No. 20, AKRON, O.

Just a few lines to let the rank and file of our membership know that little Akron is still on the map. As it is some time since we sent in a report, the writer thought it best to make a noise like a rooster and crow a little. We enjoyed the pleasure of a visit from our 1st Vice-Pres. Bro. Wm. Benson, who remained from May 1st to 5th, doing organization work. The reason for so long a stay was caused by the difficulty in reaching the non-union men who at the time were working night work. Special invitations were sent to each man to attend an open meeting on May 1st, but none showed up. Con-

sequently Bro. Benson had to visit them at their homes, which he did together with Pres. Powis on Saturday afternoon, interviewing three and two on the next day, Sunday, and although we were not as successful as we would like to have been, still we can report progress, having gained their promise to consider the matter seriously and the writer intends to keep at them until we land them. It was surprising to hear the flimsy and unreasonable excuses that were given us, and from ex-members too; but I am very optimistic and expect to get them all into the association before many moons have passed. Permit me to say that no man could have worked harder or more faithfully than Bro. Benson did during his stay among us, and we sincerely hope that his efforts will meet with much better success in other cities.

Right here let me suggest that the brothers employed in any shop where non-union lithographers are engaged, especially after a visit from our organizer, keep after the men until they join, because there is a whole lot of prejudice we have to fight against and it is more than any one man can do in a short visit; so let us be everlastingly at them. Also, we ourselves should forget the past mistakes and press forward, looking always to a greater and still greater A. L. of A.

Local 20 has given one member to Uncle Sam, namely Bro. Ralph Nelson, who left some time ago for Georgia to train for the fight of freedom for all and forever. Good luck, Ralph, and may you return covered with glory and honor, is the wish of your brothers of Local 20.

Each of our members contributed individually to the Third Liberty Loan, buying one or more bonds.

Bro. Harry Deiters of Local No. 24 started work in this city on May 10th. Business is very good here, everybody working. The members of this Local, employed at the Saalfeld Publishing Co., have been promised a slight increase in wages beginning July 1st, and another one January 1st, 1919, which will amount to about 14 per cent. in two years. This firm has accorded our members very fair treatment since officially recognizing our association four years ago.

The writer would like to congratulate Bro. O'Connor, general secretary, for the splendid article which appears on the front pages of his last semi-annual report. It ought to be productive of much good along the lines of organization and loyalty.

We are also glad to hear that there are two new locals in the West and one in eastern Canada, namely Ottawa. Good luck No. 40. May you grow fast and strong.

Well, with best wishes and regards to our general officers and members of the A. L. of A. and pledging them our undying support in their efforts to maintain our own autonomy.

We remain, fraternally, Local 20.

Charles Powis.

LOCAL 24, PITTSBURGH, PA.

They say where one man leaves off, another must take his place at the wheel, even though he might write but little, it behooves me to write for this month's Journal, for you know I just love our worthy president to hawl me out once in a while as he might go to sleep having nothing to do but clip coupons. I mean out of the newspapers. To begin with, Local 24 is still in Pitts, not meaning that it is asleep; far be it from that; it's about as dead as a smoked herring will ever be. To look into some of the brothers' faces at the meetings you'd think they were at a funeral. I am using this method in handing it out in hopes that our cry will be "Wake up!" The members of Local 24 do not support their officers the way they should; too much delinquency on the rolls. I think some of my thoughts were injected into our last meeting; quite a bit of excitement. Two of our brothers were suspended for being in arrears; and our last luncheon they say was a howling success. Did I say howling? Well, I meant it if I did. They went home that way after figuring out that the time they spent there was well (wasted). Talk about towels; there was nothing more dryer than this one. Well, we can't all be there with the goods, but for the love of Mike if something don't happen pretty soon, I am afraid to say what the outcome will be. I want the brothers who read this to know I am serious, for now is the time to mean business if it is ever the time; do your bit. I just put in 7 hours under the hot sun today and am now writing this to do my bit that I pledged myself to do. Don't be a slacker, not even in a coal pile. I must now write of a different portion of our existence. Bros. Paul Schenerd, Roy Tanner, Geo. Wintz and Walter Kammerer of our local belong to the jurisdiction of Uncle Sam now. Bro. Chas. Peifer did honor to these members by designing an honor roll which is well worth com-

menting upon; our service flag will also adorn the wall with this.

Local 24 extends the sympathy to Bro. Frank Greenhill in the loss of his wife after an extended illness, and also to our President Chas. Shook in the loss of his mother at the age of 72 years; quite a long and extended lease of life she had.

Well, if the brothers don't get sore at what I have written, I might hammer away at these lines all summer, as Gen. Grant said, if my pen and ink don't give out.

B. B.



OKLAHOMA'S LITHOGRAPHERS

The above photo represents all of the Lithographers in Oklahoma City, working for the Western Bank Supply Co. and Homes Wilson Walker Co.

The Bro. in Khaki was an offset pressman until he was called to the colors, like many others who are now doing their bit. Bro. King is now on his way to France at this writing; we all wish him good luck, also that he will get our Journal sent him every month to keep him in touch with Litho facts.

Representing the craft here in the far West within the gates of a city fast coming to the front in commercial advertising and where we want the work to stay at home, it is not out of place to mention that we are helping boost the ways and means to get it to come through the process of Lithographing.

Success is obtained only where harmony exists among fellow-workmen and from their conduct. This credit is ours.

KANSAS CITY, LOCAL No. 25

Local 25 held its regular May meeting in its new quarters, 301 Curtice Building, 813 Walnut St. The regular meeting nights of Local 25 are the first and third Friday of each month, and these meetings will continue to be held in this new place.

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The location of our new hall is such that it can be conveniently reached by the members without transfer. The hall is right in the heart of the hotel district, making it possible for out of town brother-members to visit our meetings without great inconvenience. A cordial welcome is always extended to visiting brothers.

Let every member get a firm hold regarding time and place of meeting, and with a little good will on their part, meetings can be made interesting, and the welfare of the organization can be better taken care of. Indifference and negligence make a poor foundation for anything.

Our last meeting held May 17 was visited by a committee which appeared in behalf of the Red Cross Campaign. Its appeal for liberal donations was enthusiastically received and resulted in an unanimous vote cast in favor of support.

Bro. Wm. Gebert, financial secretary, emphasized the duty of the members

would be to accept for change, thrift or W. S. S., which he has for sale, at least to the extent of one.

The business meeting was followed by a social gathering which opened with an address made by Fr. Pheiffer, president of the local. He recalled the difficulties often encountered by the local, its progress made, and the great possibilities the future still holds. He then recommended the splendid work performed by the entertainment committee and in this connection favored arrangements for a social to come off in the near future, and having for its object the promotion of good fellowship, thus clearing the way for a thorough organization within our jurisdiction. A further plea of the president was that the members loyally support their national and their local officers, since without their cooperation little can be accomplished, saying that no one ought to be satisfied until a 100 per cent. organization has been attained. Unity of thought and action is essential.

An impromptu program following the address of the president was indulged in. Bros. Wm. Blau and Gus Fats provided for the singing, while Bro. Martin Boler rendered a recitation. Refreshments, short speeches and story-telling concluded this most enjoyable event.

Our service flag now has 6 stars, the last one having been added in honor of Bro. Wm. J. Bice who has enlisted in the navy.

Bro. W. Newman of St. Joseph, Mo., 2nd vice-president, recently spent a few days in St. Louis with his son who has been on furlough. He is serving in the navy.

Bro. P. A. Culver, of St. Joseph, has recovered from his recent illness and is now working in Chicago. Bro. Paul Heitman, superintendent of the Litho department of R. M. Rigby Printing Co., leaves his position and returns to Chicago.

Bro. H. Doll has returned from a week's visit home, Wichita, Kans.

Business is normal throughout our jurisdiction.

Less than \$5 a week are the wages paid to government printers in Cylon, Colombo.

Artists who have tried
say it is the BEST

"CURRIER'S TUSCHE"
SEND FOR A SAMPLE
FRANK E. CURRIER, 189-HALSEY STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

MONTREAL, LOCAL No. 27

I wish to state that our last regular meeting was what I call a hum dinger, in fact one of the most exciting one we ever had.

Bro. Sandy Barclay started the ball a-rolling with appealing and peeling the biggest part of the evening, but there wasn't any skins found anywhere.

Bro. Tim Sheehan, a new comer from Toronto, was attending one of our usual card games, which is held at some brother's home on good Fridays only; when all was over this Bro. above introduced a Chinese den to sleep, Bro. C. Mack was his body guard (some guard), shake 'em up.

Our president missed the last car, so he hoofed it; only 5 miles of cement cover to reach his roost. Next we come to Bro. Albert Macartney; he came to work as usual, on time, with one of his lamps out. Bro. Edgar Robbillard slept in; he is what we call hearless when his buzzer goes off.

Quatre—quatre, un quatre, is the smiling number that gets a certain Bro. that eats at the Berri Cafe. You know.

Bro. Rene Collette had his first flight from Toronto to Montreal without an accident; we were well pleased to get information on building dodgers. We thank you. Oh boy, you know.

Bro. Bill Macintosh is somewhere in France; we wonder if he is anywhere near the hotel, as we stated we would all meet in the future. Say, Bill, can you recall the ballad we used to sing? (Darling, I am growing old.)

Not knowing of any more bull, I will sign below,

Better known as
Conie Mack.

WHEELING, LOCAL No. 32

begs to state that business in this locality is not very brisk at present.

Brothers Elmer Helfer and Walter Reuter left on May 15 to join the army of Uncle Sam. Bro. Harry Reed expects to go soon.

LOCAL No. 33, DAYTON

We are glad to announce that one more shop within our jurisdiction has inaugurated a Litho Department. The Elwood-Meyer Co. of Springfield, Ohio, where three brothers from Local No. 4 have accepted positions. Go to it, lads, and make good and thereby make it clear to one more firm that it takes lithographers to operate a litho department successfully, because we know a little more about the fine points of the game than the plumbers, steamfitters, printing pressmen or photo-engravers.

The members of Local No. 33 extend to every member throughout the country who contributed to the benefit of our stricken Bro. Ernest L. Henry, who has been ill and unable to work for some time, our most profound thanks.

Bro. Edward F. Keller, of 2153 Gehring St., Cleveland, Ohio, won the watch, but having a good timepiece already he asked the committee in charge to exchange it for a diamond pin which they did.—Lucky dog.

The whole-hearted and liberal manner in which our brothers contributed their money to this cause proves that the hearts of our members are imbued with the spirit of fraternity and whatever may be one's conception concerning the world-conflict, the self-denial and sacrifices we are forced to endure at this time, we must admit that with such loyalty in the hearts of our brothers one for another, that no force can long prevail against us, all of which may be taken to mean that in the fullness of time His will may be done on earth, etc.

The result of our efforts and the co-operation of our brothers netted Bro. Henry \$275.00, which will go a long way towards making his afflictions easier to bear, and, best of all, quicken his confidence and strengthen the ties of fraternal love that bind men together.

Lithographic activity in this locality averages up just about fair, some shop being rushed while others are slack, but the interest of our members is above par. We succeeded in signing up one

days. The shop of which he is foreman is only running five days per week and he possesses a trim little car with six busy cylinders. Ye Gods, some suckers are lucky. Herb is all right, but he won't bet unless he has a full house or four aces; at that I believe the Missus is the boss.

Bro. Fred. G. Henderson is wearing an awful bright smile of late. We may wake some morning and find the reason while Bro. Jos. Imthum is having his troubles with an intricate layout of pesky maps.

Bro. Frank J. Haltmier is expecting a pressing invitation from little old Uncle Sam right soon and he promised that we may all have a night out with him when it comes. Good luck, Frank, and loads of good fellowship.

J. J. F.

COLUMBUS, O.

At our last meeting we had the pleasure of having 1st Vice-Pres. Benson present who rounded up the feeders, all filling out applications and prospects of landing the two lone men outside the fold. After business was over we had a lunch and all that goes with it. Bro. Bill Bush, better known as Maummee Bill, left for Toledo, having landed at the Ohio Litho Co. If he sends all the fish he has promised, he will have to charter a freight car. Bro. Ellwood Dyment has returned from Pittsburg after being smoked out. Business is good in all shops and all employees of the New Columbus Litho Co. will receive an increase the first of June. Our entertaining committee is arranging for an outing in June which will be some time, as they always do things up right.

Hoping to have 100 per cent. in the near future, I am, Bill.

LOCAL No. 36, PACIFIC NORTH-WEST

We held our last meeting in our new meeting hall, Portland Public Library; it was quite an improvement over the old hall, and, best of all, it is rent free.

Another of our secretaries has left us, this time the Recording Secretary Bro. H. A. Graham has answered the call of the wild; he accepted a position with the Unenes Co. in Los Angeles. We understand they serve beer and light wine down there which may account for the change. Local No. 36 wishes you the best of luck, Harry.

Two more of our brothers have joined the colors: Bros. J. L. Gale, of Vancouver, B. C., and Ben Hyronomus, of

Portland, Ore. If size counts for anything Ben will lick the Germans in short order.

Bro. Dillard is leaving for Missoula, Mont., where he ascended a position; our best wishes go with him.

Another of our good old brothers to leave is Ernest H. Ruestow, who is going down to Frisco and work for Schmidt Litho Co.; it seems everybody is on the go nowadays, but why not? As long as they better themselves that seems to be the only way to get more money or better position. Bro. Ruestow's pleasant smile will long be remembered by us all. Good luck to you. Business is fair in this locality.

The new Recording Secretary's name and address is Axel Soderwald, 743 E. 80th St., North Portland, Ore.

Axel.

OMAHA, NEB., LOCAL No. 38.

Just a line from Omaha Local No. 38. Business is good in all the shops. We have a 98 per cent. organization. We expect in a few weeks a visit from our worthy 1st Vice-President W. Benson. With his help we will try and make our organization 100 per cent. Our worthy President of Local No. 38, Wm. Holdworth, is on the job at all times. Meetings are well attended and business well taken care of. Most of the shops here have given the 10 per cent. increase. The Festner Pitz Co. recently bought the United States Checkbook Co. of Chicago and moved the plant to Omaha, bringing with them Silent H. Barnett, an offset pressman, and Noisy Wm. Goer, a transferrer. We have also taken into our Local 50 per cent. of the lithographers of Lincoln, Nebr. We also have taken in three members of Sioux City, Iowa.

Fraternally,

B.

OTTAWA LOCAL No. 40

The last regular meeting was very well attended. Business conditions were reported good. The result of the smoker was the principal discussion. Everybody had a good time but one. He ate too much cheese.

Bro. Frank Krupp was married on May 15. The brothers wish him the best of luck. Steadier work for Frank from now on. Clarence Sampson still says he has no intentions of getting married. He says it without smiling.

Bro. Pete McKell has been drafted. He is the first one from Local 40 to jump into khaki. Some of the litho feeders who were going to join have

been called up. Bro. Geo. King, of London and Toronto fame, is still in Ottawa. He hopes nobody mistakes Bro. Geo. Roy King of Local 25 for him. If anybody knows our George, they want him, because they don't take men with gray hair in the army. His press didn't turn them, age did.

Bro. Dave Vessie doesn't want to be mentioned in the Journal any more. All right, Dave, we won't.

Joe Brown defies any printer to run his press. By the way Joe talks he must have goat power to run it.

Local 40 thanks Locals 4 and 10 for their greetings. And if "Augeas" will drop Candy Sandy as he calls him, a line he will be tickled to death.

Local 40 sends congratulations to Local 41 and wishes them success.

O. Miller.

WINNIPEG, LOCAL No. 31

The monthly meeting of Local 31, Winnipeg, was well attended. Everybody seemed to have something he wanted to get off his chest. The upshot of the confab was a resolution to put up a request to the Winnipeg Litho firms for a 10 per cent increase in wages, so it would be well for any member who contemplates coming to Winnipeg to get in touch with President Wallace of Local 31 before doing so.

Bro. Pete Duplessis was at the meeting and if it hadn't been for his uniform one would have thought he was a retired brewer he has put on so much flesh; the grub in the army can't be so rotten.

Bro. H. Walker went through Winnipeg on his way to the coast last week. He only stopped at the station for about 15 minutes. Those who saw him said he was in the pink. Local 31 wished Bro. Walker the best of luck in his new job at Vancouver, B. C.

In our last report we forgot one mighty important item and that was to mention the fact that the old stork had left a little bundle of humanity at the home of Bro. Ronalds. Latest reports show that Mrs. Ronalds is doing fine and the new arrival is a howling success.

Lawrence Ridge.

John Etling has successfully overcome the difficulty of imported roller leather by having home manufactured roller leather so improved that imported leather will soon be a thing of the past. John Etling has and is building his business upon quality, and there is a deep meaning to what he says—quality and reliability is phrasing it proper.



OSCAR DIEHL

That Oscar Diehl has turned out to be as good a soldier as he has been a union man before he joined the United States grand army, is evidenced by the accompanying picture, which will be looked at with interest by his many friends, and last but not least, by every A. L. of A. delegate who attended the Cincinnati Convention last year and benefited from the devoted services that Brother Diehl so generously and unselfishly rendered in the interest of our organization and the delegates in particular. They will be glad to know that Brother Diehl is the head bugler with Company "D," 308th Engineers, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., and in this capacity has it in his power to make an army rise and to set out to gain fame and glory, which we feel sure is his soul-inspiration. The little "poem" following is Bro. Diehl's own choice selection and speaks for itself:

Long may she wave,
Her children's pride;
And show her strength
On the other side.
At all times let our motto be:
"Dear Old Glory,
We stand by thee!"

LITHOGRAPHY AND ITS MAKE-UP

Part I

The Stonegrinding Department

Too well know we the character of lithography as to attempt teaching its art by a correspondence-like method. We furthermore have implicit confidence in our members competency as far as their specialized occupation is concerned, and would therefore regard such endeavor needless work.

What we wish to convey to our members is a familiarity regarding such material, implements and machinery as is employed in the production of lithographic work.

In justice to ourselves we must commence with its initiative department which is stonegrinding.

The general impression received from preparing stones for lithographic use is that it requires no great skill. Be that as it may, it is today universally admitted by all employers having some practical knowledge, that it pays to keep well-trained stone preparers on the job, realizing that experience assures greater satisfaction, quicker work and what is too often lost sight of—less wastage. A systematic way of doing things implying a knowledge and method which is to be found only with an experienced hand is many times worth the wages formerly paid to untrained and semi-trained stone preparers.

The material used in the stonegrinding department consists of sand, flint, emery, sandstone, bluestone, lump and powdered pumice. Besides planers, hand and power-driven grinding machines, other implements and conveyances being employed in the handling of stones, such as will require no special mentioning here.

A long-felt desire of preventing stones from wearing out too quickly has resulted into various acid solutions destined to remove old work without the necessity of shaving or grinding stones by machine. This process, however welcome and desirable it would be, has seldom given satisfaction, in that such solutions in most cases deteriorate the stone's surface, thus rendering the stone less adaptable for lithography than otherwise.

It is of advantage to the stone preparer in possessing a knowledge regarding the cementing and the trimming of stones. Temperature plays a great part in cementing stones. When cementing, a day with a temperature between 50 to 70 degrees should be selected. Too low

or too high a temperature acts injuriously to the drawing of the paste used in cementing stones. In mixing the powder with liquid, care must be taken that no foreign substance enters into the paste as this is likely to interfere with the chemical adhesion existing between paste and stone. The faces of the stones to be joined should be perfectly level and free from grease spots and dirt frequently clinging to the stone. Since a soft yellow stone is more porous than a hard gray stone, it absorbs a greater quantity of moisture, which, when applying the paste, must be taken into consideration. Stones so joined should be left to rest at least 48 hours.

Ruddy rock sand will answer for graining yellow stones, but grizzled, flint-like looking sand will prove of greater advantage in graining hard gray stones. The grain, sand and flint produces, differs in that sand insures a soft round grain while flint gives a hard angular grain that few artists care for.

Sanitation in the stone room may be improved by having each trough lined with lead or tin in order to prevent foul odor to arise which is the case where it is not done. Stonegrinders for removing dust should use only wet rags or sponges.

Sand. There are two kinds of sand on the market—sea and volcanic sand. Sea sand contains foreign substances (foraminifera) and is inferior to volcanic sand.

Emery, a crystallized mineral of extreme hardness, is often used in grinding stones.

Flint, mostly derived from cretaceous formation, is a crystalline variety of quartz and in powdered form offers a good material for graining.

Blue or Scot Stone, the deposit of these stones is the river Ayr in Scotland from whence the name is derived. The stone itself is of fossil-shell composition in the strata of argillaceous iron ore.

Pumice is of volcanic origin and mainly imported from the Lipari Isles, Italy. The vitreous lava is unusually porous and, together with its chemical properties which are that of trachytic rock, becomes a desirable medium for polishing stones.

There are a number of supply houses who carry such articles as have been mentioned herein. It might be well for our members to familiarize themselves with supply houses advertising in the *Lithographers' Journal*, and thus make sure of receiving proper service.

The United States Senate has passed a bill that is plainly directed against the I. W. W. The act provides that "any organization favoring or advocating a social, industrial, economic or government change by the use of physical force outlaws its existence; and membership in such an organization is penalized by a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for ten years. The owner or agent of a building, who on his premises permits the holding of meetings by any such an organization shall be imprisoned not more than one year and fined not more than \$500."

There has been at no time a co-relation between the I. W. W. and us, in fact, the tactics of the I. W. W. have often caused us to disagree with them—still, we recollect that provocations leading to acts of violence are traceable to elements specially hired by organizations supported by manufacturers for the purpose of creating disturbances, and unless this applies with equal vigor to these institutions, this act is not based on justice.

Seven Legs Across the Seas, is a book written by Samuel Murray, a union type-setter, and published by Moffat, Yard & Co. of New York City through whose kindness we have received a copy of same. The reading of the book is as curious as its title. Apart from its curiosity value and its fascinating description of adventures it contains however a treasure of useful hints regarding traveling facilities, and particular customs observed in the many countries traversed by the author. It also discloses to some degree the working conditions prevalent in some of these countries which in itself is more than of ordinary interest. This handsomely bound book consists of 408 pages printed in clear types with numerous, highly interesting illustrations. It is a book that charms the lover of the world, it is decidedly entertaining and educational. The price of this

Mr. I. M. Huber, the large ink manufacturer of standard fame, is taking unusual interest in the Lithographers' Journal. The cover of this edition is printed from special color gratuitously supplied by Mr. I. M. Huber. Connoisseurs will at once notice the high grade of ink made by this well-known Ink House.

Mr. C. W. H. Carter, of 8 Ferry St., N. Y. C., a man of exceptional modesty, upholds his well-deserved reputation through sharing his 53 years of experience in the manufacture of Burnt Litho Varnishes, Plate Oils, Dryers, etc., with his many customers who receive their supply from a house that has made it a policy to do business in a spirit of mutual satisfaction.

As a business man Mr. Carter has also recognized the merit of the Lithographers' Journal from its very inception, and with delight continues the so established relationship, which no doubt finds a glad echo among our members.

Mr. Charles Wagner not only caters to the litho trade, but his inventive mind has perfected what he calls "Hititrite," a collapsible wash basin. It is very likely that Charles Wagner will do his bit by supplying the United States Army and Navy with this ingenious article. In his factory, Charles Wagner is now showing a tin or plate drying machine, which no doubt is a welcome device to lithography—he is now perfecting it.

Mr. Hugo Knudsen, for years a well-known member of our organization, is pushing ahead in spite of all obstacles resulting from war conditions. His productive mind has added many improvements to the technique of printing. He is now operating a plant crowded with revolutionizing printing methods. Hugo Knudsen is still working energetic and

The Fuchs & Lang People have made for themselves a name that will live in the minds of all who love art and lithography. No other concern in this country does for the promotion of lithography and its allied branches as much as do the Fuchs & Lang people. Their main business is the supplying the trade with printing material, as ink, machines, etc., which, in itself, is nothing unusual, being the business of a number of other houses; unique, however, is the rich collection of engravings, drawings, prints, posters and art objects categorically arranged with exactitude. This veritable Art Gallery, pretty well covering the history of lithography from Senefelder down to our own days, becomes all-important, because no art museum anywhere adequately exhibits litho art. This magnificent art collection includes various schools and many countries. A rare attraction is an engraving on stone done by Senefelder himself. This real fine art gallery is open to every student and lover of lithography. It consists of approximately 6,500 exhibits, not counting a priceless library which contains 150 books. Members of the A. L. of A. are cordially invited to this rare art museum. Mr. Lynch, a real gentleman of tact and taste, will be pleased to meet them and give them the benefit of his vast knowledge.

What is here done by an individual concern for the advancement of lithography ought to be done methodically by a well-organized committee consisting of all concerned. A well-directed educational campaign for the higher edification of lithography is the one big thing absolutely necessary for a prosperous future of lithography.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Surely our artist members will with spirited ambition participate in the Prize Contest as announced last month and thereby help securing for the Lithographers' Journal a lithographed cover design that will stand out as a fair credit to our organization.

The sum of \$25 is offered for the design selected by the jury as most appropriate for our journal.

Insignificant as the sum in itself is, should be no reason for any true member to refrain from partaking in the contest.

Please send "sketches" and all else pertaining to the contest to The Lithographers' Journal, 309 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Senefelder Litho Stone Co. has moved from 187 Washington St., New York City, to 32 Greene St., New York City. The volume of business with this concern so increased within recent years that much larger quarters had to be acquired in order to accommodate its numerous customers. The Senefelder Litho Stone Co. is doing business with lithographers throughout the Union, Canada, Mexico and the Southern Republics. Mr. Lewis Bechtold, its able manager, does not share the pessimistic business views so prevalent at present; on the contrary, his optimism regarding the future of lithography is unshaken, and we gladly recommend to all concerned this aspect of life, which after all is the nucleus of hope, courage and success. The motto of the Senefelder Litho Stone Co. seems to be: Lithographers, tell us your wants; we supply you, whether your orders be small or big. The Senefelder Litho Stone Co. has a fine collection of fossils, which may be seen at the office.

Henry Florian, the faithful president of Local No. 17, San Francisco, has found it necessary on account of ill health to resign his position and return to Kansas City, his home town, with the expectation of recovering his former vigor and health. He makes this involuntary change with full confidence of being back on the job by 1919 and resume his co-operation for a 100 per cent. organization.

Joe F. Duchek, of Local 5, St. Louis, is again wielding his pen as local reporter to the Lithographers' Journal. We have greatly missed this able and regular contributor during the past year, and are more than pleased to have friend Duchek again in our immediate circle of activity. Welcome, brother!

A MAN

When the world turns him down
With a kick and a frown,
Just let me look at the man,
May I talk of his good,
And saw my own wood,
For some day I might need a hand.

When the world blows him high
To the clouds and sky,
Just let me look at the man.
Let me talk of his good,
And saw my own wood
And be ready to lend a hand.

—D. Kartendieck.

MR. HOGAN ON THE OFFSET PRESS

This is what Mr. Hogan in his great book on "Photomechanical Processes" says about the offset press: Had the offset press existed at the time photo-lithography made its appearance, it would have been applied to the offset press and it would have continued to be the most practical method for reproducing maps, diagrams, charts, catalogues and much of the illustrative matter of today in which the high lights are desired to be clear as in lithography. For it must be remembered that the principle of the offset press is that of lithography.

The Great Poster Contest conducted by the American Institute of Graphic Arts for the New York War Saving Committee terminated with Adolpn Treidle winning first prize (\$1,000). "Help, Stop This" is the title of the prize poster which strikingly depicts war as typified by German militarism. Mr. Cole Philips captured the second prize, while a number of other artists received honorable mentioning for excellent work.

The two prizes offered for drawings suitable for newspapers and magazine advertising were secured by M. Leone Bracker and Hal Marchbanks, respectively.

The two prizes offered for the best car and window display posters were captured by C. B. Inwood and Mrs. L. M. Rudge, respectively.

The nine designs honored with prizes, together with several hundreds picked from the 2,200 designs submitted, are now on exhibition at the Public Library, 42nd Street, New York City.

Louis Volz, one of the best known stone and plate men the country has yet produced, took a ramble-fit last spring. With his grip packed of speeches and general informations he went a-wandering from city to city, from town to town, etc., and of course made the acquaintance of a great number of our members scattered throughout the country. From what we understand Louis made a big impression in every Local he visited. If President Wilson hadn't declared war, we don't know where Louis would be at this

THE MEANING OF ADVERTISING

Life without proper subsistence will not endure long!

The same applies to business: Business must advertise or starve!

The baker, the butcher, the drygoods man and other business of local character resort to window display for advertising.

The merchant who seeks to trade with the general public employs newspapers and magazines to carry his voice to the homes he wishes to reach.

Manufacturers specializing pick trade journals devoted to the interest of that business they rely upon for market, as a medium for advertising.

Makers of printing presses, paper, ink, rollers and such material or tools as is used in the litho industry seek to boost, popularize their general or special supply in Publications devoted to the interest of printing.

This mode of advertising is distinct and unique in that it confines itself to describing the ceaseless development in the manufacture of presses, and to informing the trade of the progress made in the untiring efforts toward improving upon material used in the various litho departments, anticipating by means of this education the creation of a trade's impetus with a wholesome trend for the entire business.

It at once becomes clear that the greatest good is derived by reaching the multitude of practical people. Your voice, your news and your cheer received by thousands of shophands will surely find an echo.

There is but one way by which to speak to the live-wire lithographers, and that is through their **Official Organ**.

Advertise in the **Lithographers' Journal**. It is read by 6,000 practical lithographers. If they understand you as you wish to be understood by them, then, the money invested for advertising is well spent. Apply for particulars.

Sam Maitland, one of our intellectual brothers from Local Cincinnati, has sent us an "honor card" intended for members who join the Army or Navy. Upon these cards which indeed look very neat is to be written the name of the brother member and the Local he hails from.

THE HEIGHT OF FOLLY

Proudly says the head of a well known litho concern "Our Cost Finding System is based on science."

Science, in its popular term, goes as abstract knowledge

To procure abstract business knowledge, the concern referred to above pays \$25,000 annually.

Whether a Cost Finding System, whose maintenance costs the concern \$25,000 a year, constitutes a sound business asset, is a question our readers may answer for themselves.

What we do know is, that, wherever this system is in vogue, overhead charges are so unusually heavy that inability to compete has turned into business stagnation so badly that employment uncertainty is crippling whatever ambition and devotion the man in the shop may have had.

It may be quite interesting for the employer to learn the value of the individual employee, by computing his time into figures, yet we doubt the wisdom of a system that records the every minute movement of the individual employee, as the movement of a clock is revealed by the two faithful hands, whilst its very application renders competition difficult, and thus responsible at least to a large degree for unsettled and irregular business conditions.

The Cost Finding System of that type is delusion, not science. Its prime idea, to lead the individual employee into the Taylor system, defeats its own purpose.

Lithographers, as a whole, are not slackers or shirkers, but act under the law of self-preservation as any other human being does act.

Let the employers regulate their business so as to secure for their employees steady work under the least irritating conditions, and few will need watching—in fact, under such conditions they are apt to work with ambition, interest and devotion.

With a practical and energetic foreman each department ought to be able to account for itself.

IGNORING ONE'S OWN TEACHING

Mr. Charles Schwab, head of the great Bethlehem Steel Corporation, after having been appointed chief-supervisor of the Federal Shipbuilding Board, inaugurated a so-called getting-together movement as a means to materially support the Government in its war program. By this Mr. Schwab

means that in matters pertaining to factory and employment conditions, neither employers nor employees should act independently, but should as it were stick their heads together in an effort to settle differences or grievances by mutual agreement.

When the Bethlehem Steel Corporation failed to live up to its promise in regard to Government work coming under the United States law covering the eight hour-work day, and the payment of overtime, the employees appointed a committee, which in coming before the management was turned down, stating that the corporation will deal only through their individual employees.

This is the true getting-together spirit of Mr. Charles Schwab.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

By John W. Kennon,
Member of Boston Local No. 3.

His Son is now in France with the U. S. Army, serving as a lieutenant.

Yes, proudly we tell the story,
And it seems but yesterday
Under the folds of Old Glory
Our brave boys marched away.
Firm was each step and steady
And fearless each soldier's glance;
Now they are willing and ready
Somewhere, "Somewhere in France."

Somewhere brave hearts are sighing
With thoughts of homes so dear;
Somewhere our sons are dying
But dying without a fear,
For o'er them brightly gleaming,
As their charging lines advance,
The Stars and Stripes are streaming
Somewhere, "Somewhere in France."

Oh, we miss their smiling faces
And in silent faith we pray
That to the old familiar places
Safe they will return some day;
And oft there comes a feeling,
As though in a dream or trance,
Arms 'round our neck seem stealing
From Somewhere, "Somewhere in France."

Frederick Brandauer, manufacturer of the famous Brandauer Pen, committed suicide in a detention camp at the Isle of Man, fearing that he would have to return to Germany. He lived in England for 30 years.



HUMOR



Different people look at marriage according to their occupations in life:

A sailor wants to be spliced.
A carpenter joined.
A coachman hitched.
A vesselman mated.
A brakeman coupled up.
A locksmith united in wed-lock.

An Irishman, in order to celebrate the advent of a new era, went out on a spree. He didn't get home until three o'clock in the morning, and was barely in the house before a nurse rushed up and uncovering a bunch of soft goods showed him trip-lets. The Irishman looked up at the clock saying: "No, Tim, I'm not dead but I'm not superstitious, but thank heavens that Oi didn't come home at twilvel!"

A Hebrew who spent several years in China returned to New York lately; his friends gave him a reception, and he addressed them in broken China.

Two Irishmen were walking in a quarry when one of them fell into a deep hole. The other came to the margin of the hole and called out: "Arrah, Pat, are ye killed entirely? If ye're dead, spake." Pat answered him from the bottom by saying: "No, Tim, I'm not dead but I'm spachless."

Teacher—"What is an iceberg?"
Scholar—"A floating aggregation of tangible frigidity."

Policeman—"Where are you going at this hour of the night?"
Wanderer (thinking of home): "I'm (hic) going to a lecture."

Redd—"Does he go to work in his automobile every day?"

Greene—"Well, frequently he goes to work under it."

Jiggs—"My wife talks to herself all the time."

Riggs—"Is that so? I wish mine would."

Young Wife—"Oh, doctor, my husband talks and struggles terribly in his sleep. What can I do?"

Doctor—"The cure will be an expensive one."

Young Wife—"I don't care what it costs—what is it?"

Doctor—"Hire a good cook."

Mr. Growler—"I do wish you'd try and keep your temper."

Mrs. Growler—"I do wish you'd try and get rid of yours."

Judge—"Officer, don't you smell gas?"

Officer—"Yis, yer honor."

Judge—"Where is it escaping?"

Officer—"It isn't escaping; 'tis in ther dock, sor; foive av thim prisoners be chauffeurs!"

Harry—"What I know about automobil- ing would fill a large volume."

George—"Yes; and what you don't know about automobiling would fill a large cemetery."

The Clock (2 A. M.)—"Cuckoo! Cuckoo!"

Outlate—"Hurrah! Spring is here!"

Fraternally,

Josephus.

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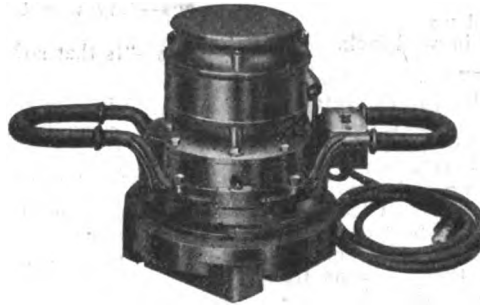
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—The “STANDARD”—
Litho Stone Polishing and Grinding Machine



THE “STANDARD” is extremely simple, both as to construction and method of operating. Its construction is such that a slight pressure on one of the two handles is all that is necessary to make it move over the stone, no effort whatever being required on the part of the operator.

It is equipped with either a 110 volts motor or a 110 volts 60 cycle single phase alternation current motor and has 10 feet of cable, as well as all the necessary electrical connections. The above motors are the only ones we keep in stock, as these are the currents most generally used, but we can supply motors of any other specification if so desired.

The head to which are attached the polishing bricks rotates at a speed of 150 R. P. M., and in view of this it can easily be seen that the “Standard” will do an amount of work considerably larger than that turned out by hand, while on account of the speed of rotation a surface absolutely free from scratches is obtained.

The Senefelder Litho Stone Co.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES
Colors, Machinery and Supplies
32 GREENE ST. NEW YORK CITY

We recommend a fair trial and just comment on goods advertised in this Paper

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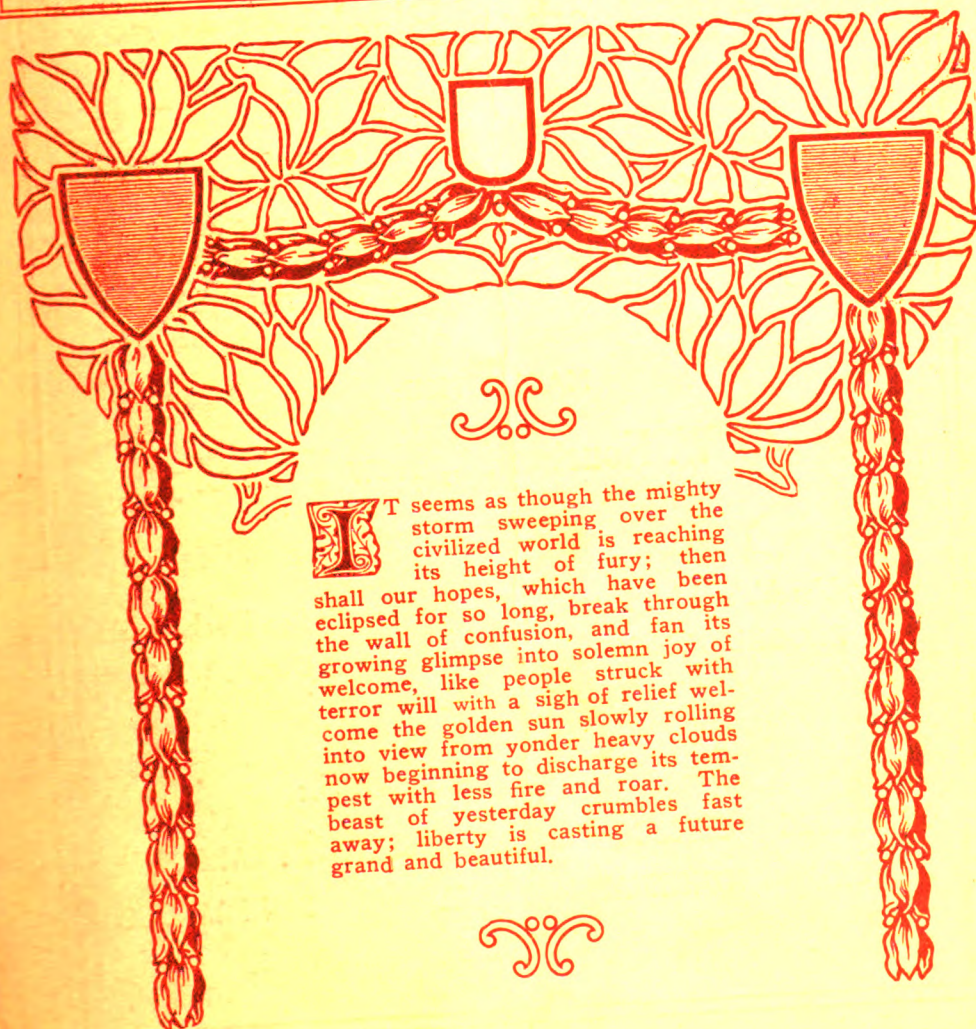
LITHOGRAPHERS JOURNAL

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR,
FIVE CENTS A COPY.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. IV.

July, 1918

Number II.



IT seems as though the mighty storm sweeping over the civilized world is reaching its height of fury; then shall our hopes, which have been eclipsed for so long, break through the wall of confusion, and fan its growing glimpse into solemn joy of welcome, like people struck with terror will with a sigh of relief welcome the golden sun slowly rolling into view from yonder heavy clouds now beginning to discharge its tempest with less fire and roar. The beast of yesterday crumbles fast away; liberty is casting a future grand and beautiful.

TDRA

J. M. HUBER

MANUFACTURER OF

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Varnishes

Carbon Black

~~~~~ LITHO ~~~~~

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We recommend a fair trial and just comment on goods advertised in this Paper

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## A & W Transfer Paper

Is pronounced by the men who have used it to be superior to the imported Paper.

Write to us and we will send you free of charge a few sheets for trial.



We furnish grained Zinc Plates. We also re-grain either Zinc or Aluminum Plates. Try us on your next order.

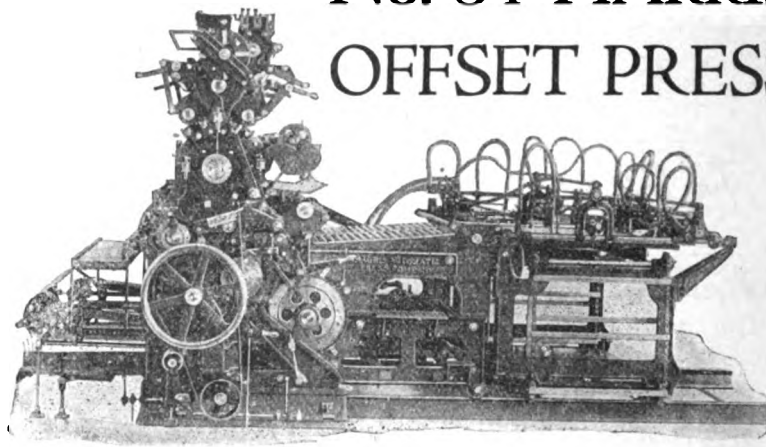
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OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY

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No. 34

*With Harris Automatic Pile Feeder*

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ON FINE COLOR WORK   
THAN ANY OTHER OFFSET PRESS

*Ask us to send you  
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one or more colors"*

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NEW YORK

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# IMPORTANT!!

## READ

U. S. Letters Patent issued Oct. 16, 1918.

Another Step Forward in the Lithograph Line

# GOEDIKE PATENT TUBE KNIT SEAMLESS Roller Covers

If you have in mind to improve the quality of your work with less trouble INVESTIGATE. Your UNCLE SAM and a great many of the large Lithographers have indorsed and are using them. See full page ad. in Sept. and Oct. issues of National Lithographer.

Geo. G. Goedike & Co.

We recommend a fair trial and just comment on goods advertised in this Paper

# Litho Supplies

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## The Highest Quality

of lithographing supplies are the only kind we have been handling and selling for over fifty years. That will continue to be our policy in the future.

WE GRAIN ZINC PLATES.

We sell BRONZE POWDER.

We manufacture OFFSET BLACK INKS, FOUR COLOR PROCESS OFFSET INKS, ROTARY PRESS INKS, LETTERPRESS INKS and INKS for TIN PLATE PRINTERS.

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We have met the exacting requirements of all our customers in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. We can do the same for you. Send us a trial order for regaining and we will do the rest.

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The Co-Operative Press, 15 Spruce St., New York



# Lithographers' Journal

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

Publishers: Amalgamated Lithographers of America  
309 Broadway, New York City

Business Manager, PHILIP BOCK; Managing Editor, CARL HALBMEIER, both at 309 Broadway, New York City

Communications intended for the current issue must be in the hands of the Editor not later than the 23rd day of the month. To avoid delays, write plain and with black ink and sign full name to your contributions. Pseudo names are permissible for print only.

When changing address give old as well as new address.

VOL. IV

DECEMBER, 1918

No. 7

## OFFICIAL MATTERS

### Result of the Vote on the Election of International First Vice-President and Stone and Plate Preparers' Representative on the International Council

On November 4th, 1918, the Referendum Board met at the International Office, 309 Broadway, New York, and compiled the vote of the locals received up to and including November 1st.

The result of the compilation is as follows:

| Local | Holds-<br>worth | Mait-<br>land | Shackle-<br>ton | Shook | Dooley | Kelly | McKenna | Moser |
|-------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1     | 215             | 240           | 92              | 58    | 407    | 65    | 57      | 64    |
| 2     | 6               | 67            | 2               | 10    | 2      | 65    | 5       | 12    |
| 3     | 9               | 49            | 1               | 8     | 15     | 34    | 4       | 13    |
| 4     | 65              | 264           | 36              | 47    | 18     | 349   | 6       | 41    |
| 5     | 5               | 72            | 1               | 4     | 2      | 75    | 2       | 3     |
| 6     | 1               | 88            | 0               | 0     | 2      | 85    | 1       | 1     |
| 7     | 0               | 15            | 0               | 0     | 0      | 14    | 0       | 0     |
| 8     | 2               | 150           | 0               | 0     | 31     | 71    | 10      | 21    |
| 9     | 3               | 22            | 2               | 0     | 1      | 24    | 0       | 0     |
| 11    | 2               | 13            | 2               | 2     | 3      | 11    | 1       | 4     |
| 12    | 0               | 60            | 1               | 0     | 5      | 35    | 11      | 10    |
| 13    | 1               | 18            | 7               | 18    | 2      | 11    | 4       | 27    |
| 14    | 2               | 12            | 45              | 1     | 4      | 13    | 37      | 6     |
| 15    | 3               | 40            | 2               | 1     | 10     | 29    | 12      | 3     |
| 16    | 3               | 23            | 0               | 1     | 2      | 24    | 1       | 0     |
| 17    | 0               | 70            | 0               | 0     | 0      | 70    | 0       | 0     |
| 19    | 0               | 16            | 3               | 0     | 0      | 18    | 1       | 0     |
| 20    | 0               | 14            | 0               | 0     | 0      | 12    | 2       | 0     |
| 21    | 6               | 19            | 1               | 0     | 1      | 15    | 6       | 4     |
| 24    | 0               | 9             | 0               | 22    | 0      | 0     | 0       | 31    |
| 25    | 6               | 29            | 3               | 3     | 14     | 19    | 1       | 7     |
| 27    | 0               | 13            | 0               | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0       | 0     |
| 31    | 0               | 16            | 2               | 1     | 2      | 17    | 0       | 0     |
| 32    | 0               | 6             | 0               | 1     | 0      | 7     | 0       | 0     |
| 33    | 2               | 15            | 2               | 0     | 1      | 19    | 0       | 0     |
| 34    | 0               | 2             | 0               | 16    | 1      | 16    | 0       | 0     |
| 35    | 2               | 5             | 0               | 1     | 4      | 2     | 0       | 2     |
| 36    | 8               | 11            | 2               | 3     | 6      | 13    | 2       | 3     |
| 37    | 0               | 8             | 0               | 0     | 0      | 8     | 0       | 0     |
| 38    | 15              | 0             | 0               | 0     | 5      | 5     | 0       | 2     |
| 39    | 0               | 8             | 5               | 0     | 8      | 0     | 5       | 0     |
| 40    | 0               | 21            | 0               | 0     | 1      | 20    | 0       | 0     |
| Total | 356             | 1395          | 209             | 197   | 547    | 1146  | 168     | 254   |

To the President of the Local:

Dear Sir and Brother:

You are hereby notified to direct your Financial Secretary to call and collect Mortuary Assessment No. 29, to bear date of November 26th, 1918.

You will also cause a warrant to be drawn on your Treasurer for the full payment of Mortuary Assessment No. 28 and forward same to this office according to your Mortuary membership on your quarterly report for September 30th, 1918. This payment must be made within the prescribed time which is thirty (30) days from date.

We have lost by death since the last assessment:

Fred. R. Kall, Local No. 5—Cause of death: Hemorrhage. Died Sept. 23, 1918.  
Ed. Kleimeyer, Local No. 8—Cause of death: Gun-shot wound. Died Aug. 11, 1918.  
Ernest Kroenke, Local No. 4—Cause of death: Pneumonia. Died Oct. 10, 1918.  
Wm. B. Schnander, Local No. 4—Cause of death: Acute Myocarditis. Died October 26, 1918.  
Charles Grentzmann, Local No. 4—Cause of death: Internal Injuries (Accident). Died October 24, 1918.

This Association has made payment to the beneficiaries of  
Fred. R. Kall, Local No. 5, in full, \$500, Oct. 26, 1918.  
Ed. Kleimeyer, Local No. 8, in full, \$300, Oct. 28, 1918.  
Ernest Kroenke, Local No. 4, in full, \$500, Oct. 31, 1918.  
Wm. B. Schnander, Local No. 4, in full, \$500, Nov. 15, 1918.  
Charles Grentzmann, Local No. 4, in full, \$500, Nov. 23, 1918.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES M. O'CONNOR, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### Report of Acting 1st Vice-President, August 13th to November 13th, 1918

Since my term of office as 1st Vice-President pro tem. expired with the announcement of the election of Bro. Samuel Maitland of Cincinnati to fill the office for the unexpired term, it behooves me to make a brief report of happenings during my incumbency of the office.

My appointment was brought about through my offer to President Bock to serve as acting Vice-President if he desired me so to do, with the stipulation that I was to continue working at my trade, though prepared to proceed to any locality within my jurisdiction where strife threatened through our Association's activity in pressing its demands for wage increases to members, or resisting aggression by our opponents in the jurisdictional controversy. President Bock saw fit to accept my offer and appointed me to the office pending the election of a 1st Vice-President to fill the vacancy.

Fortunately for the Association, during the three months of my incumbency, no call came to this office to proceed to any locality within my jurisdiction to assist in settling disputes or controversies.

Between August 20th and September 9th, my services were solicited on a number of occasions by President Raven of Local No. 4, to visit with him various Chicago lithographic employers who were reluctant in complying with the Association's demands for wage increases to members. It is my pleasure and privilege to report that all such visits by us resulted satisfactorily, though not before strikes had to be threatened in two instances. All Chicago lithographic concerns, with one exception, have met the demands of our Association for two wage increases to our members. The exception is the R. R. Donally Co., a large non-union printing establishment with a small lithographic department attached thereto. Action against this concern by the Local has been held in abeyance.

On October 5th an invitation was extended to me by Local No. 2, of Buffalo, through its Secretary, to address an open meeting held by the Local on October 11th, to which all non-members in that city, consisting largely of artists and engravers, received invitations to attend. My acceptance of the above invitation was requested by telegram. Under ordinary circumstances I would have hesitated to accept the invitation, as Local No. 2 is outside the jurisdiction of the 1st Vice-President's office, but in view of the fact that the non-members in Buffalo are mostly artists and engravers, some known to me personally and others through correspondence, it appeared to me to be the better part of wisdom to accept the invitation and rely upon my action in so doing receiving the sanction of the International President, which he fully and freely gave.

Unfortunately, my arrival in Buffalo on October 11th, the day of the meeting, came at the most inopportune time imaginable. A few days before my arrival in the city the street railway employees went on strike and traffic was completely tied up. To make a bad matter worse, the influenza epidemic, which at that time was raging in the eastern part of the country, became so serious that on the day of the

meeting the Mayor of Buffalo issued a proclamation closing schools, churches, meeting-halls, etc., practically suspending the business life of the city. Under such circumstances it appeared to be out of the question to hold the scheduled meeting, but through the influence of Secretary Petersen, a permit for the meeting was granted, though, as may well be imagined, the attendance suffered and was far below that which it might have been under normal conditions. Whether or not my recent visit to Buffalo will bear fruit, is a matter that must be left for the future to determine.

To a great extent, this sums up my activity during my brief term in office. I desire to take advantage of this opportunity to extend to Vice-President elect Maitland my very best wishes for a successful term in office and to offer him my assistance and co-operation at any time and in any manner he may desire to avail himself of said offer.

Fraternally submitted,

Leopold Buxbaum, Ex-1st Vice-President pro tem.

**Christmas . . . Peace** For more than 4 years civilization has been veiled in deep mourning. A savage turn has pierced its heart with aching gaps. Many nations have been bereaved of their human blossoms. Boys and fathers, manhood has been wasted without limit. Babes have sucked the tears of weeping mothers. Agony has galvanized girlhood. The wrath of time has eaten its way to the very core of life. Guns were fed and stomachs left empty. Fields were planted with shells in place of seed which would bring forth fruit.

At last war of destruction has ceased. Peace by victory! Right has conquered might! Rejoice! The prediction of the coming of a new Messiah is about to come true. Follow the star that points the way to the new world. A Messiah in the attire of a virgin shall lead you. Democracy has dethroned autocracy. Hail victory, hail civilization, welcome Christmas. Man shall be free in a free world. Blood that turned rivers red, corpses which changed fields into hills, shall forever mark the gateway to the world with a new meaning. The war with its untold sufferings and sacrifices shall make us love and adore the principle for which it was brought ever more.

Let this Christmas be the birthday of the new era, an era for all people to live in peace, in happiness, and above all, for the enjoyment of economic freedom and of cooperation.

**The Red Cross** The Red Cross was born in a Republic. Most movements having a humane object as their aim originate among free people. Ever since its inception the Red Cross has carried on its merciful human task in all the wars. In no previous war, however, was the good work of the Red Cross more essential than in this war. Its great work done during this war is almost beyond comprehension. To the American Red Cross especially belongs the honor of extending its blessed care to foe and friend alike. Without the American Red Cross how many heart-burns could have been soothed? How many destitutes and orphans could have been recovered from the path of certain destruction? How many of our soldier boys would have been consoled by the tender hand of kindness while suffering the pains of wounds and homesickness? Unfortunately the work of the Red Cross can go no further than the support of the people goes. On the whole, the people have generously and splendidly responded in the past and they will no doubt continue to give in the same spirit so long as the world is suffering and bleeding from its inflicted wounds.

**Education** Education today is a theme second to none. People of all social classes give it attention. Its discussion varies as the social or economic interest of the people varies. Narrowed down, two distinct views confront us; the Employers' and the Employees' views. Industrial education in the minds of the Employers means a method by which to impart within the shortest space of time what knowledge a single or definite manipulation requires.

Education is the acquisition and extension of knowledge; whereas the Employer's view reduces a man's skill, and actually limits the acquisition of knowledge to one definite operation.

Education does not spring from an auction room. One may acquire strange sounds among a herd of cattle, but to learn a foreign language one must go somewhere else. Great actors do not attain their accomplishments in saloons! Master musicians do not follow the organ-grinder's way. Famous painters and sculptors do not grow in the gutter.

Real geniuses come from our famous academies and universities.

Institutions of learning, however beautifully and tastefully constructed, remain empty phrases to the man without an opportunity to take advantage of their purpose. A building is judged by its foundation. Education for its base ought to be "ample opportunity," otherwise, learning is the privileged gift to the men of means.

Imagine living in a beautiful world with a wide vision, a large perception and broad understanding, how fully would man be able to enjoy life, life made useful and interesting by the power of vision and perception.

Why should our existence be pinned to the workshop exclusively? Why should our years be wasted in wage servitude forever? Alas, great ideas do not materialize over night. A just cause is not always receiving just treatment. Wisdom grows with experience. If we can not have a palace let us build a cozy hut equipped with the things which make life worthier, happier, and brighter. Where is the printer's chance to peep into chemistry with a view to acquaint himself with the fundamentals of colors, acids and papers? Ambition fades unless nourished by incentives. We must create incentives before ambition can be vitalized. A man's mind is driven by ideas and his ambition depends upon the magnitude of these ideas.

Is it not possible for us to step outside our narrow environment? The ink manufacturer, the paper manufacturer, the chemist, the press manufacturer, the customer as well as the public are interested in higher service. Devotion and interest in a thing grow with the opportunity it offers. Let us try to develop this opportunity if possible with the cooperation of those mentioned above. A room for study, exhibition and lectures in cities like New York and Chicago ought to be possible. What we need is better trained journeymen, and, not more deficiently trained lithographers.

### **The Down of to-morrow**

Forces of destruction have suspended their barbarious work. Man's mind once more engages to solve problems of construction.

Out of desolation, ruin and chaos must rise the springtide of the new social era. Clear intelligence is required to undertake this stupendous task. Yet the work to be done is so manifold, that all of us may stand up and be counted.

Dull, empty and cold will be the future, unless its makers brighten it with realizable hopes . . . peace, happiness and prosperity for all deserving it.

Passions, emotions and sentiments which have wrought almost irreparable harm among mankind must be drowned in the incoming tide of reason and sane judgment.

Hatred and antagonism are far from being a safe foundation for a world-democracy.

Let us start right so that life's travel under the new-to-be social era might be a pleasant, a happy journey. A wrong start is sure to impregnate the future with insurmountable problems.

Our passions may be strong and justified; still, is it not better to conquer them rather than travel upon a restless volcano?

Henceforth internationalism must mean more than heretofore.

Workers of all countries must learn and understand each other better in the future than they did in the past.

Ban competition, is a cry already crystalizing itself in capitalist sheets.

Superior employment conditions must undoubtedly be protected against inferior conditions.

Capitalism with its selfish narrative seeks to charm labor into a harmless sleep. It plants hatred into labor's economic philosophy, while itself it builds factories in foreign countries with cheap labor to operate them.

Frequent intercourse and permanent industrial relationship of workers from all industrial countries is the only course for labor to take for the establishment of fair and equitable conditions.

Before the lithographic employees in Europe managed to meet and organize internationally, the competitive system and the employment conditions prevalent in some countries scorned all description.

Happily the International Federation of Lithographers progressed and with it disappeared the roughness of that deplorable situation. Conditions improved remarkably, and, at the outbreak of war, had assumed a most gratifying prospect.

The spirit of a new time pronounces internationalism as inevitable. Fortunately the Amalgamated Lithographers of America is enabled to advance. For this our Cincinnati convention has provided. It is now up to our National Council to proceed.

In the same way America is lending her glad hand to worn-out Europe, should we go forth with a powerful message of fraternalism. We, too, are under obligation, with plenty of constructive work awaiting our attention. The road for an International Congress should be paved now.

It would be interesting to have the opinion regarding an International Congress from our English sister-union!

### U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### Information and Education Service—Educational Division—Washington

America and the American workingman have more to be thankful for this Thanksgiving Day than on perhaps any other in the whole period of the country's history. The Nation is emerging from a victorious war, and the victory has been made possible by the whole-hearted support that a unified nation can give. American workmen have done much to save the world and to save themselves.

The necessity for war-time production still exists, and efforts must be continued by the entire American people. There is not yet the opportunity to return to peace-time industrial organization. But the great events of the last few weeks have been of a nature to stimulate us to new deeds. Our soldiers abroad have proved their right to our complete support and we must make sure that they lack for nothing.

There will still be ample need for many army supplies not needed for direct military use—for example, clothing and shoes. Now, above everything else, we must devote our attention to the production and preparation of food-stuffs, for a world threatened by famine looks to America for salvation.

The long night is nearly ended, so far as we can judge; but the dawn is not yet here, and we must not relax our vigilance. This is a day on which American labor may well rejoice at what has been accomplished, but it must be remembered that the task is not yet completed.

W. B. WILSON, Secretary of Labor.

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|---------------------------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|
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W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923

To the Members of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America:

Brothers:

A previous number of the Lithographers' Journal contained a verbatim report of arguments offered by delegates Brothers Hays, Berry and Woll of the Type Printing Trades and Brothers Bock and Buxbaum representing the interest of lithographers relative to the award of the Investigating Committee which the lithographers were insisting is contrary to the evidence presented and contrary to the purpose sought by the action of the San Francisco convention in appointing an Investigating Committee and from which unjust decision the lithographers appealed and which appeal had been in the hands of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for fifteen months before deciding that they (the Executive Council) had no jurisdiction.

Certain statements made by the delegates of the Printing Trades are such that I had been appealed to by members of our Association to reply to the same as to leave them unanswered may create a false impression upon members of both Type Printing and Lithographers Organizations.

I had no desire to appear in print, believing that justice could not be done unless the subject matter of work done by the committee having the jurisdictional matter in charge was compiled from the period of the A. F. of L. convention, November, 1915, and I felt that a report of this character, which as a member of the committee I had advised, would have placed every member in possession of all the facts of what had transpired and would have placed every member in possession of all the facts of what had transpired and would have qualified each member to meet all statements made as to the right of control of the offset press and the claim that litho transferring is the work of photo engravers.

Having again been appealed to as a duty to the members and that the statements made have some connection with my administration for period of holding office, I have concluded to take up the subject but regret that circumstances compel briefness.

#### Statement of Delegate Hays

Delegate Hays (Type Printing Trades) very forcibly made known to the convention that the members and organizations affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades had tried for years to induce the lithographers to join with them (Printing Trades) in joint action for a union label that would protect the interests of both organizations, but they (lithographers) refused and that the lithographers only asked for admission after the American Federation of Labor had ordered them (lithographers) to surrender their charter and become members of the Type Printing Trades. He further said that we were sailing under false colors. This statement of Brother Hays is absolutely false and no doubt it made a deep impression upon the convention as it was a strong point in their favor and if we had been guilty of the charge, deserved no consideration.

#### The True Facts

The first intimation to take part in the Allied Printing Trades came in the latter part of our strike of 1907 (President Hamilton's period). Owing to the condition of the strike it appears that no conclusions were reached. The question again made its appearance in 1908, when I was in office and the records will prove that we sought the condition of membership, what our status would be, which was very vague and nothing satisfactory was forthcoming. Then a period presented itself where differences arose in the Printing Trades over the use of their union label which delayed action and led to the reorganization of the Allied Printing Trades.

Negotiations were then again entered into and I attended a conference of the Allied Printing Trades at Indianapolis in March, 1911, when after discussing the question pro and con, it was agreed that we be admitted to full membership. Following this a convention of lithographers took place at Indianapolis, April, 1911, when favorable action was taken by the convention and it was agreed to submit the subject matter to referendum of our members.

During this period I learned that they (Allied Printing Trades) had reconsidered their previous action and when so informed it was that if we were admitted to membership it would be without a vote, in other words, we could if we choose have a representative present at their joint meetings of the Allied Printing Trades Council but would have no vote. No explanation was given even though I had

asked for it. This was bad faith and our then General Executive Board disapproved of the same and no further action was taken upon the referendum.

I attended a meeting of the Allied Printing Trades at Atlanta, Ga., November, 1911, when after considerable discussion I was requested to make application for membership which it was claimed had to be done owing to their reorganization. I complied with this request under date of December 23rd, 1911, and which application

The method of appointing a committee agreed to by the Conventions of the A. F. of L. was—That the Printing Trades were to select three names of disinterested trade unionists and the Amalgamated Lithographers were also to select three names. The names selected by both organizations were to be forwarded to Pres. Gompers who was to select one from among the names presented by the Printing Trades and one name from the three presented by the Lithographers. President Gompers was then to select the third name and the three so selected shall act as the Investigating Committee. Among the names selected by Pres. Bock was James P. Holland, an officer of the Stationary Firemen's Union. James P. Holland who also had a jurisdictional controversy with the Engineers' Union and who refuses to comply with the instruction of previous conventions of the A. F. of L., to bring about closer relations or amalgamation with that body.

This committee came to New York City. A number of sessions were held. They visited two lithographic and one type printing plant; absolutely no photo engraving plant was visited which was insisted upon that they should do. Delegate Berry offered a typewritten brief and had it made a matter of record. He (Berry) insisted that one half of the offset presses were being operated by type pressmen in New York City which we disputed and the Investigating committee could not find one type pressman operating an offset press. They found no photo-engravers making transfers. They found no type pressmen and lithographic pressmen working side by side, running the same style of press, doing the same class of work, all of which was claimed by the Printing Trades.

To the contrary, they found all offset presses run by lithographers and all transferring done by lithographers and all members of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America. Every contention of the Printing Trades was found to be false. How then could any impartial committee report in favor of the Printing Trades? How could it be said that the offset press was a type press and lithographic transferring was photo-engraving? This is the issue which every lithographer must resist.

#### James P. Holland

James P. Holland, who was selected by President Gompers to represent the Lithographers refuses the right of the A. F. of L. to be absorbed by the Engineers' Union which was the only point in his favor. He belongs to that type of labor leaders, which, unfortunately, the American Federation of Labor has very many, who are in the Labor Movement for what it may bring to them in politics, who are at the call of either of the dominant political parties when the conditions are satisfactory.

James P. Holland had been given a typewritten statement of our case and was told to study it. He was told we asked no favors. We wanted only justice and nothing more. After taking his time to study our case he made known if we could prove our claim, he would insist upon our rights being granted.

During the sessions of the Investigating Committee which took up most of the week, he repeatedly when in our presence made known that the Type Printing Trades had no case and at the close of the committee's work he further stated that if by any chance, his colleagues were to decide against us, he would submit a minority report favoring every point we advanced.

I was very much dissatisfied with the work of the Investigating Committee. I realized what it meant to have our representative (Holland) cast his lot with the type printers, that we could scarcely win under such circumstances. I was assured that Holland was with us, that he had made this clear, that he could be depended upon. Upon receiving a copy of the Investigating Committee's report, it was a great shock to all to learn that Holland had signed the majority report, that he had turned absolutely against us and an explanation was sought. Day after day he avoided every effort on our part to meet him which was the best evidence of his guilt and when finally cornered, his only explanation was that he represented Mr. Gompers and not the lithographers, that he reached his decision when he found that boys and girls working about the press room were unorganized. This explanation was a make-shift. It was to hide the influence that had been used upon him in deserting the lithographers.

This then is a brief statement of our representative (Holland) and no doubt in adding his signature to the report it had great weight in sacrificing our rights. It is the best answer to the claim that we had our day in court, that we had been shown the justice and fair dealing that Delegate Berry refers to and my only regret is that the questionable action which smacks of powerful influence being used and which every fair-minded person will agree had not been forcibly presented to the delegates of the convention against James P. Holland.

**Appeal of the Lithographers Against the Unjust Decision.**

Having received a copy of the Investigating Committee's unjust award we filed a protest and appeal, September 18th, 1916. We insisted upon being heard. To all these efforts we met with the usual reply that the work of the Investigating Committee had been done as directed and which appeared to be final. We could get no satisfactory reply from the Executive Officers of the A. F. of L., and not until the convention of the A. F. of L. at Buffalo, 1917, had the Executive Council rendered any decision and which was lack of jurisdiction unless fraud or corruption could be shown. So, little was thought of our interests and rights that the appeal itself was not given special consideration by a committee but only ordered to carry out the award of the Investigating Committee, in other words, the right to appeal which is recognized the civilized world over, was ignored by the Executive Officers which the report of the Buffalo convention will show.

**Amalgamation of Lithographers**

Ever since 1908, the Executive Officers of the American Federation of Labor have sought by every means to bring about the amalgamation of lithographers. There was no secrecy about it as our opponents claimed at the St. Paul convention.

Labor and if a rule of suspension is to be adopted it must apply to all and not to single out one or those of least influence. Almost all organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. have jurisdictional questions confronting them. Convention after convention has ordered many of them to comply with the mandates of a convention which, however, these organizations refused to do and which had been going on for many years, nevertheless these organizations are not suspended. Their number is too numerous to herein recall. The International Typographical Union refused to comply with the mandates of every convention where it affected work that came under the jurisdiction of the bookbinders who are also members of the Allied Printing Trades. Conventions and the Executive Council have rendered decisions against the International Typographical Union, but all of these decisions were ignored but no suspension had followed.

Just previous to our case being heard at the St. Paul convention the Machinists' and Glass Workers' case was called. The Machinists had absolutely refused to comply with actions of previous conventions. They boasted of continuing to do so and the Glass Workers offered a resolution that the Machinists be suspended, which, when called before the convention, was disapproved of and those who desired our suspension, who insisted that it must be done, were the very ones who clamored loudest that under no circumstances would it be permitted to have the Machinists' Union suspended, that it was contrary to all principles. This in itself proves their insincerity when our case followed and when those who opposed the suspension of the Machinists not only insisted that we be suspended, but that a hearing be denied to us.

This in itself is not in line with the democracy we hear so much of, neither is it in line with the teaching of the American Federation of Labor, who by all means, should not deny justice.

In conclusion I beg to state that I have done my utmost to conserve your rights. I favor no compromise, for to compromise means that we are guilty. I favor and have favored closer relationship between the Type Printing Trades and Lithography. I have favored becoming members of the Allied Printing Trades' Association. I hold that you cannot compromise a wrong, that the issue is clear that the offset press is recognized as a lithographic press in all parts of the world where lithography is being done.

I am satisfied that the vote of the members shows the spirit and their determination to insist upon their rights. To do otherwise would have the American Labor Movement believe that we were wrong, first, in condemning and charging the Printing Pressmen with having an offset press in their school and engaging non-union lithographers as instructors; second, that we agree that the offset press is a type printing press and should be under their control; third, that we agree that lithographic transferring is the work of a photo-engraver; fourth, that we agree that the Investigating Committee's award and finding was acceptable and satisfactory; fifth, that we are willing to be torn apart as an organization, to be divided among the printing pressmen and photo-engravers. It is an admission that we are incompetent to manage our own affairs, and wish to turn our affairs over to the type printers.

Let us insist upon justice and nothing else. If the Photo-Engravers were dissatisfied to be members and under the control of the Typographical Union, if the Electrotipers and Stereotypers were dissatisfied to be under the control of the Typographical Union, then the Amalgamated Lithographers are justified in declaring that we most strenuously object to being dismembered, to be torn apart and made useless and for no other reason but having the manhood to deny the right of the Printing Pressmen's Organizations to engage non-union lithographers as instructors.

Let no member be blinded to believe that all is acceptable in the Allied Printing Trades. They have their own troubles. There is absolutely no rule that binds them together outside of the use of the label. There is no law whereby they can act on the defensive and offensive, consequently, we must insist upon retaining our units and our autonomy. To do otherwise would be sacrificing our manhood.

Fraternally yours,

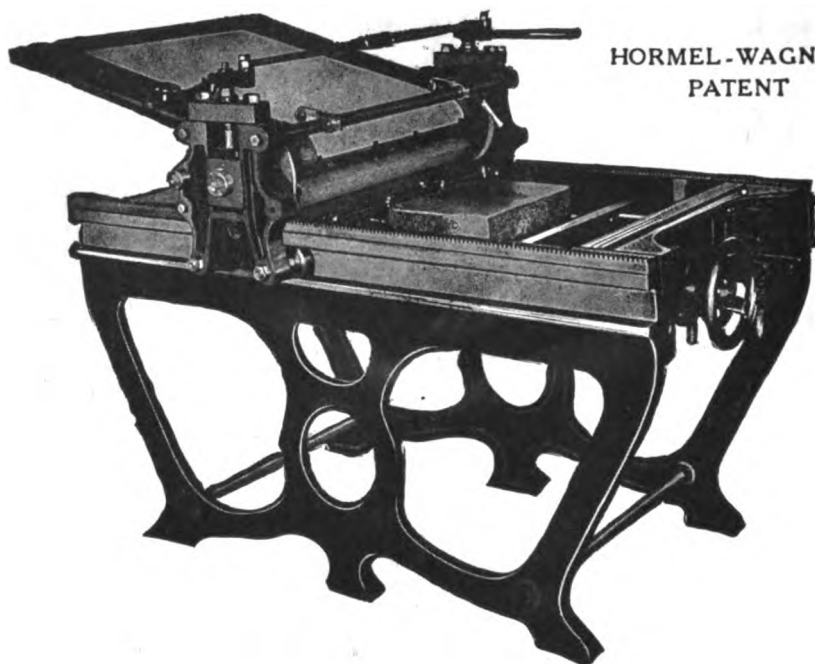
Frank Gehring.

#### ROLL OF HONOR

|                    |                   |                     |                 |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Local No. 1        | Allotta, Vincent  | Bauer, John G.      | Bock, George    |
| Amlick, Walter     | Alberta, Dominick | Buchbinder, Jacob   | Barron, William |
| Ahrens, Chas. R.   | Blake, Charles    | Brand, Gus.         | Bruno, Antoni   |
| Arelt, Eugene, Jr. | Borsa, Otto       | Bayer, Henry, No. 2 | Bernard, Victor |

|                    |                    |                   |                     |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Brown, Henry A.    | Horath, Edw. F.    | Mennigke, R. L.   | Springer, Louis     |
| Baumgartner, Fred. | Hochderffer, W. J. | Mangan, Chas. A.  | Schlindwein, H.     |
| Behrens, Walter    | Hackert, Paul, Jr. | Minotti, R. J.    | Schierle, J., Jr.   |
| Bernst, Louis      | Hasslacker, Fred.  | Maynard, Walter   | Smith, Frank B.     |
| Brunke, Herman     | Henjes, Herman     | Marquardt, August | Storck, Edward      |
| Berges, Walter     | Heidt, Edmund, Jr. | Miline, Peter     | Schmitt, J. M.      |
| Broderick, W. I.   | Hass, Frank        | Mensch, Paul J.   | Schertzer, John P.  |
| Brienza, Frank A.  | Hale, Matthew      | Miller, Wm.       | Schoenthaler, Chas. |

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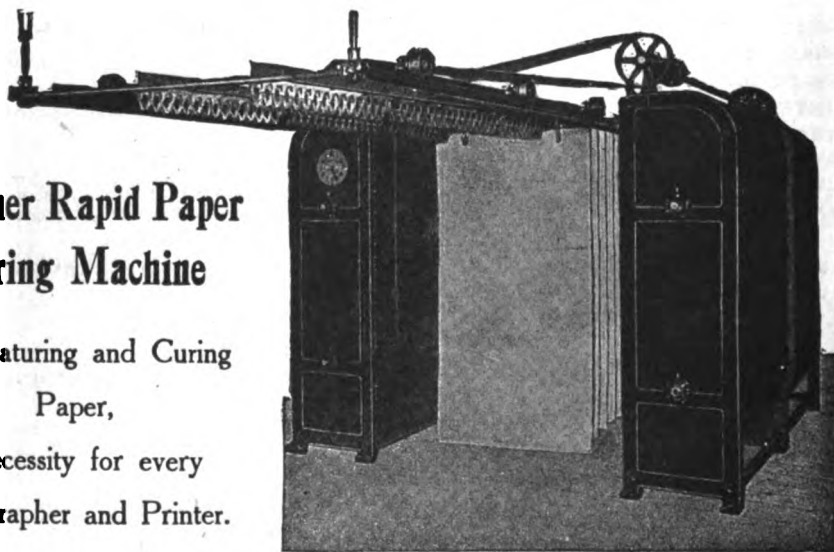


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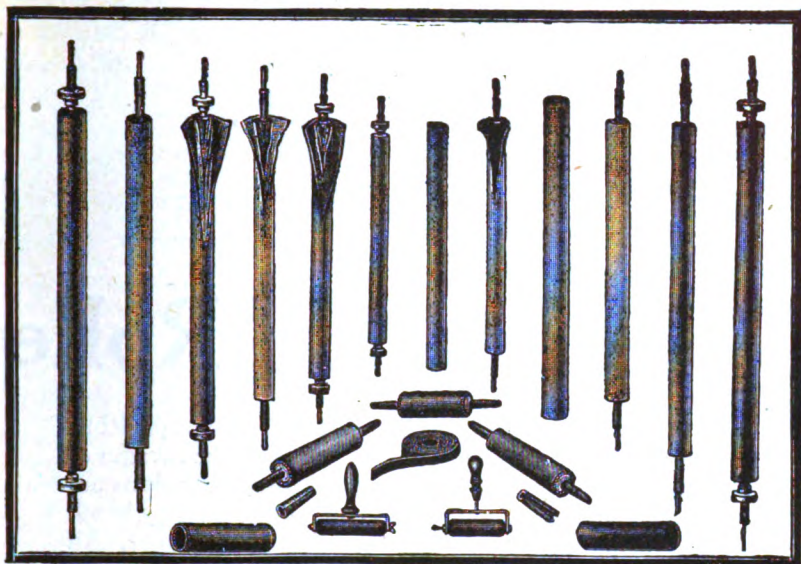
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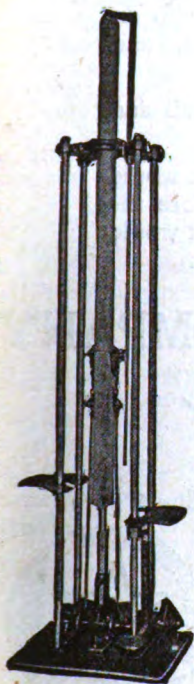
LEATHER SKINS

LEATHER and PLUSH COVERS

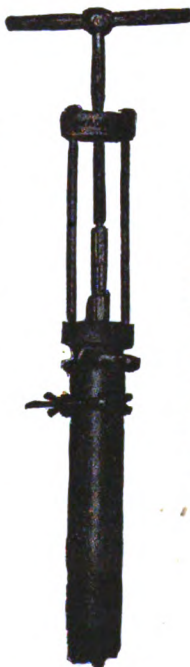
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PENS, LITHO  
RULES, STEEL  
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STONE PLANERS

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SCRAPER LEATHER  
SLABS, MARBLE INK  
SPONGES  
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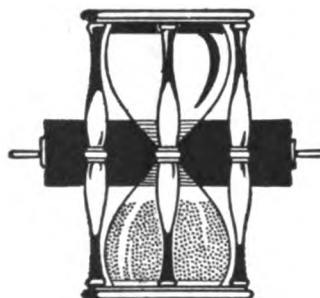
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Time is the tester of all things. Our Lithograph Rollers are built, from the core up, to resist the ravages of time. The best grade of flannel is used, the skins are carefully selected, and sewed and finished off by hand, producing a very satisfactory and durable Roller. All the work is personally supervised by an expert.

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With excellent manufacturing facilities, the United States Bronze Powder Works, Inc., under the direct management of men of long experience in the bronze powder business, are ready to

used to mould the public mind to plutocratic ends. This is the kind of publicity that is generally condemned, as it serves the ends of oppressive powers rather than the commonweal.

Now, if there is one thing our Amalgamated Litho. Association needs above all else it is publicity of the right kind

sion. Cobalt is a metal of small commercial use. When dehydrated (lifted of its water properties) cobalt becomes deep blue. From this an invisible ink can be obtained that will not show on the paper until heated and the water dispelled from it, after which it turns blue. Thénard's blue is a pigment obtained by calcining cobalt oxide with alumina; it is, however, so expensive that the sale of substitutes greatly supercedes the original.

Magnesium is an alkaline (organic) metal and is as a carbonate used by printers for stiffening ink, to prevent colors from setting off and also for dusting blankets. Talc and soapstone are cousins of magnesium. (This we say merely to add knowledge to what our printers already know.) The part other elements play in connection with printing is too insignificant to merit mention, in fact will receive attention while describing some of the acids used by the litho printer.

Pigments vary in origin and nature. Some are derived from animal, others from vegetable, still others from mineral sources. There exists no standard terminology of colors, says Mr. Luckiesh which makes the handling of this subject extremely cumbersome. To emphasize this, Mr. Luckiesh quotes from a letter sent by Robert Louis Stevenson from Samoa to a friend in London, in which he grotesquely struggles to describe a certain hue he wanted. Music has a standard notation, definite, descriptive as well as uniform—but, pray, where is the universal scheme of color notation, exclaims Mr. Stevenson!

From the preceding article we learn that science so far is able to produce from aniline dyes as many as 2,000 known colors. A pigment is a substance with whose aid one imparts color to a body (base). There are so many pigments that we can't mention all of them individually. Primary colors consist of yellow, red and blue, more correctly, yellow, purple, and blue green. From these three colors it should be possible to obtain all other hues. The principle of three-color printing is based on the theory of the primary colors. To simplify matters one speaks of six fundamental colors by which are meant the purest and the most saturated colors, namely, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and purple. These colors are also known as spectral colors, in fact are arranged in accordance with the prism. Ruxton's chart for printing ink shows 144 colors made up of 12 hues. Then we have intermediate hues and bi-hues. Inter-

mediate hues are obtained by mixing fundamental colors to suit the requirements. Bi-hues are the assistants employed to obtain a desired strength or value that cannot be obtained in merely mixing fundamental colors. Secondary color is the name given to a color resulting from a combination of two colors, as for instance: yellow, from red and green; green, from yellow and blue. There are likewise complimentary colors, but these having no bearing upon the question under discussion we will skip them. Reds and yellows are known as warm colors and as such suggest nearness. Blues and violets are known as cold colors and, together with green, suggest distance.

Dyes are derived from so many sources and through so many processes that it is impossible to describe in detail their origin and nature, without keeping at writing indefinitely. Most of the troubles a color printer in the litho branch encounters may be attributed to the fact that he is left to work in the dark very much. Were he told of what ingredients the inks given him consist, he would be spared many unpleasant moments. The same doctor which may have served admirably yesterday may turn out a pest to-day. Inks alone don't present the only puzzle. Alcohol, turpentine, varnish, benzine (not benzene) and some of the fatty solutions may be of questionable origin. This does not necessarily mean that these articles are of inferior make. In fact these articles may be of the highest grade and yet prove unsatisfactory, may be even troublesome in many cases. Just as colors are made of vastly different matters, so is alcohol, turpentine, varnish like almost any other thing used by the printer. Not until the printer is confided with the secrecy surrounding him, which, in fact, is nothing but bluff, will he be ever free of trouble, no matter how good and experienced a printer he may be; unless supplying himself with a number of test-tubes, with which to acquire what knowledge is denied him. In the manufacture of aniline dyes are frequently employed catalytic agents for the purpose of obtaining a certain result that cannot be obtained without it. Catalytics perform their work secretly, and, like electricity, doing wonderful things without knowing much about—first principle. Now, should such catalytics happen to get in contact with substances not accounted for originally, we can readily imagine what happens to the prover or color printer who handles catalytics containing products.

Nitric acid always has been and still is the most important acid used by the litho printer. It is a compound of three gaseous elements:  $\alpha$  nitrogen,  $\alpha$  oxygen and  $\alpha$  hydrogen. Speaking of compounds we might as well make true our promise in defining its meaning. A simple substance as we have seen is called an element. Elements are known by symbols, for instance: Al stands for aluminum, H for hydrogen, K for potassium, P for phosphorus and so along the entire line and these symbols are as universal as are the characters in music. A compound therefore is a combination of substances with a symbol known as formula. A little study will enable one to read the character of a formula, in other words enable one to know just what a compound exists of materially and relatively. For example:  $H_2O$  is the chemical formula of water, indicating that water consists of hydrogen 2 atoms to 1 atom of oxygen. This is what water consists of—but, besides this, water contains calcium oxide ( $CaO$ ) which is lime, and also magnesium oxide ( $MgO$ ) which is magnesia; which simply goes to show that even water possesses that tricky tendency of making trouble for the litho printer. Lime thus entering into water is not a substance but a component. Components sometimes also enter into compounds, and, as such, are very apt to cause trouble unless properly designated. Without nitric acid this great war could not continue, in fact, it has been said that the carrying on of this war is made possible by the discovery of processes making possible the manufacture of nitrogen in unlimited quantity, which discovery is attributed to four chemists. Now, this sounds like saying that lithography exists because there is sufficient nitric acid at its disposal. This is probably a wrong theory. Fortitude has simple spoiled us. Many solutions formerly held as indispensable are gradually giving way to substitutes proving almost just as good. Photo-engraving has solved a few problems. How many are we going to solve? Nitric acid attacks almost anything. It bites its teeth into stone furiously, and woe to the man who has not mastered the art of etching! Muriatic or hydrochloric acid carries great favor with him who works on aluminum plates. It really acts where nitric acid fails. Before hydrochloric  $HCCl$  spirit of salt becomes an acid, water must be brought into it. It can be prepared by heating together common salt and strong sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol), but it is best to leave the making of acids in care of

experienced hands—minds we ought to say. Countless amounts of hydrochloric acid was allowed to waste before its usefulness was discovered. Not only that, but the nuisance caused by this waste was so great and injurious that laws had to be passed to subdue its harmfulness. Large regions around big factories pouring forth huge columns of hydrochloric containing fumes were laid barren. Thanks to science, this annoyance has been dealt with successfully, and before many more years have passed, cities will no longer be debased by ghastly looking factory chimnies. Acetic acid which is used as a neutralizer on stone and zinc, and, therefore, sometimes called counter-etch, is obtained from acetylene gas by allowing water into the molecule which action causes oxidation, a process yielding acetic acid. Besides, acetic acid is obtained from cider, wine, beer, fruit, etc.: by allowing air to turn them sour. Ammonium phosphate is used as a desensitizer on metal plates but always together with a suitable gum solution, sulphuric or similar acids. Phosphate is known as a great fertilizer—plants and animals need it—and so does the lithographer! Very much for the same reason too! Pressmen use this solution to prevent tinting. Users of chromic acid should join in a drive against this old reliable friend by substituting sodium phosphate so apportioned that it will serve quite satisfactorily. Citric acid as the word implies is obtained from citrons and acts very much like acetic acid. Printers who have cultivated its usage claim it to be a great enemy to grease and could therefore be applied to great advantage in a number of cases, especially so where rich, fatty ink starts its nasty manners. Oleic acid or oleine is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of stearine; from linseed and other oils. It is a powerful grease. It is an important factor in the making of printing ink. Together with turpentine and naphtha it gives a solution very becoming as a washout. Stearin is animal fat and stearic acid is produced by the action of alkaline upon stearin. It is employed mainly where the work shows signs of weakening as a means to support, or, in far-gone cases, as a means to restore work to its original strength.

Jack—"They caught Jack-the-Ripper today."

Joe—"How?"

Jack—"He went into a shoe store to get a pair of shoes and they pinched him."



## STAFF REPORTERS FORUM



### LOCAL NEW YORK

The Central Federated Union has decided to hold a Mass Meeting on Thursday, December 5th, at Cooper Union, with Frank Walsh and other notable labor leaders as speakers. There is also in preparation a monster Protest Parade for Saturday, December 7th, 2 p. m. Both demonstrations are organized to secure justice for Tom Mooney.

### CHRISTMAS CHEER SMOKER

Don't fail to attend the Holiday Cheer Fund Smoker at Arlington Hall, Dec. 19, 8 P. M. sharp. Tickets \$1.00 incl. pipe, tobacco, refreshments, beer, etc., and entertainment. Whoop it up! The object and the returns for the \$1.00 are worth it.

Not only are we going to do our unemployed a good turn but also the dependents of our members who are in the service of the U. S. A.

At the same time, we'll be getting together and enjoying ourselves. It is the one and best opportunity for everyone to become acquainted with each other and to show their gratification at the wonderful and amazing growth of Local No. 1 under amalgamation.

We can't expect our unemployed to stay out on the street and round the sidewalks indefinitely, while upholding our wage standards and conditions.

We have got to help them out of the distressing situation that such sacrifices force them into and cheer them on with something financial in addition to the small weekly sum generally given them for a short time only. And then also the boys "Over There" look to us to stand by them by standing by their loved ones that they left behind them.

There are some families in whom the absence of the Litho breadwinner abroad has occasioned want and distress. Let us show our fraternity, our sympathy and our loyalty, by standing by them because these breadwinners and fellow-members have stood by us in the best manner possible.

Also there is the get-together spirit in a social way that should animate us. To know each other better results to much good in an organization. It will be near Christmas Eve. Let us have a Christmas Eve festivity together for a good cause. The idea should prove

inspiring. Now then, let us all get together and make the occasion a complete success and a memorable affair.

Please remember date, the object of the smoker and get your ticket from your shop-delegate or at the gate.

### LOCAL No. 2, BUFFALO AND DUNKIRK

To all the Members of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America:

Dear Brothers:

We are again at the door of the Season of Peace and Gladness, at the threshold of a New Year. A Merry Christmas and a thrice Happy New Year are the current wishes of every member of Local No. 2 to all of you. The full import of these good wishes we can appreciate the more this year by reflections of the happy tidings which the daily press announced to us a short time ago, of the happy ending of the most gruesome war the world has ever seen, and the thought that we all will soon be able again to grasp the hand of our brothers who so nobly rendered their services to our country, and let us all hope that for all times we will be spared the appalling sufferings and afflictions which are extinguishing the fire of love and affection for one another in Europe.

And for the New Year let us all resolve for the coming year to put away all petty jealousies and work as we have never done before, for the welfare and betterment of our condition as well as the trade in general, thereby endeavoring to get the respect and esteem of our employers, not only for ourselves but for the Amalgamated Association in general, let us resolve to get together and work as one great unit.

There is, however, only one way in which this can be accomplished, and that is by United Organization and by showing a spirit of brotherly love to each and every one working at the Litho Trade. Therefore, do your share to strengthen the Association, aid the officers by your presence at the meetings and by your advice, and try to interest every man working in the trade in the work of our Association.

In the past month Local No. 2 had several members as visitors from other locals; the first one to call was Bro. Wm. Dickinson of Local No. 1, who

came to Buffalo to extol the good qualifications of our supposed Temperance Governor of the State of New York, Governor Whitman, and predicted that he would again be reelected Governor of the State by 150,000 majority. As a prophet Bro. Dickinson has a great future before him. The next caller was Bro. Waterstraat, president of Local No. 42. He could not resist the temptation to come to the States from Canada as soon as he heard an armistice had been signed, stating it was too dry a crowd in Canada for such an occasion to celebrate. To say that Bro. Waterstraat did his share of celebrating while in Buffalo is putting it mildly. I also want the Brothers to

employees those two days off without loss of pay.

The W. J. Ham Co. gave its employees one day off—Nov. 12th—without loss of pay. It is well to note that both these establishments are using the A. L. of A. union label.

In the purchase of Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and in giving support in other ways to our government, in its big task of bringing about the triumph of the Allies, the members of Boston Local have made a record of which they may well be proud.

Without having received the full returns we find that 105 members of our Local have subscribed to over \$26,000 worth of Liberty Loan Bonds. We have

**LOCAL No. 4, CHICAGO**

The ending of the conflict in Europe will release over a hundred members of this Local from military duty. No doubt those of the returning soldiers and sailors who wish to take up their old positions will find little difficulty in doing so. That is the very least the employer can do. The fact that the U. S. Government will demobilize the military forces gradually is gratifying, and we sincerely hope that the Litho business will prosper to such an extent, that all members who come back from service as well as those now engaged may find steady employment.

**H. B. SCHNAUDER**

Local officers attended two funerals in one day. Brother Benjamin Schnauder, a Private in the U. S. Motor Cycle Corps, died in camp after a short illness. He was of a quiet and unassuming disposition and a splendid union man. He was buried at Memorial Park, Wilmette, with all military honors.

Bro. Chas. Grentzmann met with an unfortunate auto accident causing death in a few hours. Although a member of the A. L. of A. only a few years, he was well thought of among the membership. To the sorrowing relatives of the deceased brothers the Local extends sincere sympathy.

The Lammers-Schilling Co. has re-

sumed operations and we understand that several of their old employees are working there again.

The Local Council with unanimous sanction of the members, at its last meeting is sending an initiative to all locals of the A. L. of A. for signatures. The object of said initiative is to make changes (by referendum vote) in the International Relief Fund Laws. We feel assured the justice of our claim for necessity of changes in the Relief Fund Laws will secure more than enough signatures to legally put it to a Referendum vote of the entire membership.

The Local Office is informed that Bro. Sam Maitland of Cincinnati Local has been elected to the office of First International Vice-President and will make Chicago his headquarters. Bro. Maitland has proven his worth in union labor movements and we predict that his career as 1st Int. Vice-President will be a distinct benefit to our organization. He is energetic and resourceful, qualities that are absolutely essential in a position of that kind. Chicago Local bids him welcome.

Brother Richard Kelly of this Local has been elected to the office of National Councilor to represent the Stone and Plate Preparers' Branch. He has been identified with Union Labor for a great many years, holding office in the former Stone and Plate Preparers' Association and the office of Local Councilor since Amalgamation, to the satisfaction of the membership. We feel assured that Bro. Kelly will be likewise successful in his new office of National Councilor.

R. B.

**LOCAL 6, CLEVELAND**

Now, after all this turmoil and struggle of humanity on the battlefields is over. Peace and victory have been won for democracy. Righteousness once more prevails, and our hearts have been lightened. We pause and think of those who are missing, at the fireside or at the shop. Cleveland Local have their share of boys in the service, and all are giving a good account of themselves. Our one golden star is for our Brother Charles Pasicka, who made the supreme sacrifice in France, Sept. 13th, 1918, in front-line action. He was a willing and a good soldier. He gave his all that others might enjoy freedom. His smiling face and kindness will ever be remembered by us all.

In appreciation and gratitude of our soldier boys, we ourselves can make

our work bigger, our fellowship better, and our association greater, and make the lithographic business a real place to work in.

O. H. Leibner.

#### LOCAL 7, MILWAUKEE

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country. Let the

posted on conditions under our jurisdiction.

Just at present we are hit pretty hard by the epidemic that is raging all over the country, namely the "Flu." Everything in town was closed, amusement places, schools, churches and—saloons. Not that any of our brothers patronizes them (?), but it surely did inconvenience

**LOCAL 12, TORONTO**

Business very good, most shops working overtime. Very pleased to report all brothers who were down with the "Flu," are up again, no casualties.

Our regular meeting on Wednesday, 20th, was one of the best of the year, both for attendance and other things. One of the other things was nomination of officers for 1919; it was good.

Might say—militarism has sure taken a strong hold in Toronto, even S. A. 12 has adopted the draft system; when we want a man for an office we just draft him. While it may not be the best way it certainly is the most effective.

Bro. Norman Harlock, who has been over in France fighting for us for about three years, has resumed his former quiet life (transfer), at Rolph, Clark, Stone Co.

Under "Labor and all its Interests" we had quite an able address from one of the committee re Peace Holiday; also referring back to 1914, when trade was a little uncertain and a few of the firms grasped the opportunity to cut wages. Resolutions were made, which speaks well for the future, amid prolonged applause.

The Committee appointed to draft by-laws for Local, reported all ready. President Bro. Aiken has called special meeting for the 27th to discuss same.

Fraternally yours,

George.

**LOCAL 22, LOS ANGELES**

No meeting since Oct. 1st on account of "Flu" ban. So as "in-flu-enza," "out-flu" news.

Just before the ban was put on our esteemed Pres. Jake Faeh, accompanied by Secretary Ray Alder, were making about 60 miles per hour down Main St. in Bro. Faeh's tin Lizzie; pretty good, huh! Well the trouble was the Brothers had just left Turner Hall Cafe and two, may be three "near" beers went to our good President's head, so he hit her up till a crossing officer stopped him and let him go, by just digging up for a Liberty Bond; pretty lucky, we say. But Ray, how did he get by. Well, they say Ray never takes anything stronger than circus lemonade.

Everybody was off Peace Day with all kinds of devices for noise making and everyone wore a smile. We are all optimistic on the outlook for good times to last now.

Bro. E. Martin, late of St. Louis, has arrived here; he is to take charge of the

night force at the Western Litho Co. We welcome the brother and hope he will like it here.

Shorty John Finson is here again, hard to tell whether John lives here or in San Francisco; about fifty-fifty.

Near the end of Sept. Bro. James E. Campbell took sick and went into pneumonia from which the brother passed away about the first part of the 2nd week in October. Bro. Campbell was a true and good Christian man who was always willing to help his fellow-men. It was very sad, as he was planning to get his family out here from Texas.

Must come to a close now and Local No. 22 wishes all members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and that the Journal may have a prosperous New Year as reward for its great endeavor.

A. C. T.

**LOCAL No. 25, KANSAS CITY**

The small attendance at our first meeting of November was largely due to the enforcement of the influenza epidemic ban, which since has been lifted. The routine business was followed by the nomination of officers for the ensuing year. A resolution was adopted to drape the local charter for a period of thirty days in memory of our late Bro. Henry Hill Garrott.

Bro. Martin Boler, who has been for the past several months employed in St. Joseph, Mo., is now working for the R. M. Rigby Printing Co.; also for the Local as well, being appointed on the by-laws committee in place of Bro. Charles Woolworth, who is still confined home sick, although slightly improved. Bro. C. L. Krieger of Oklahoma City, who has been sick with influenza, is now at work.

Bro. Gus. Fats, who also suffered an attack of influenza, has resumed work. Bro. Walter Woolworth too was on the sick list for a few days.

The proposed amendment to the by-laws were read for the second time and at the last meeting after the third reading were adopted. The most important one of these articles provides an increase in dues; accordingly all participants in the mortuary feature pay \$1.50 per month, non-participants pay \$1.00 per month and apprentices eighty-five cents. This increase becomes effective January 1st, 1919.

The resolution presented by Local No. 4, Chicago, relative to changes in the general by-laws governing the relief fund was adopted.

Shop reports show work in the engraving departments of the several firms are slow. Engravers are idle; transferers and pressmen working. St. Joseph, Mo., reports slow. Oklahoma City and Topeka busy. Wichita no report.

Bro. Walter Newman of St. Joseph, Mo., 2nd Vice-President, was in this city Saturday, Nov. 16, mingling with friends and the boys.

Brother Geo. Willman was the first one of our members to be called to the colors under the new selective draft; but the signing of the armistice on the same day of entrainment for camp caused the dismissal of the whole contingent of nearly twelve hundred men.

November 11th, the day which the whole nation celebrated, included the 100 per cent. membership of Local No. 25.

The large number of United War Work campaign buttons worn by our members show how they remembered the boys "over there." Now let our generosity be guided by the Yuletide spirit in donating to the Red Cross in their coming campaign. A suggestion: Buy Thrift Stamps and Baby Bonds—for sale by the financial secretary.

J. D.

#### IN MEMORIAM

It is the sad duty of Local No. 25 to chronicle the death of Henry Hill Garrott, 32 years old, who died at his home in Kansas City, Mo., October 30 of pneumonia following influenza of a few days' duration.

His mother who was in Oklahoma at the time, could not be told of her son's death until later on account of her critical nervous condition caring for another son and his wife, both sick with influenza. The serious illness of Bro. Garrott's wife who also suffered an attack of influenza, immediately after his death delayed the funeral until she and his mother were able to attend, which took place accordingly from his residence November 11, where services

middle west, having worked in Oklahoma City, Denver, Chicago and Wichita. He recently returned to Kansas City, and hopeful of being permanently located he entered the employ of the Schooley Stationery Co., where he was working at the time of his death.

Bro. Garrott leaves besides his wife his parents, two sisters, two brothers and a wide circle of friends to mourn their loss. The heartfelt sympathy of every member of our Local goes out to the bereaved relatives.

#### LOCAL 29, RICHMOND

At our last meeting a motion was made and carried that every member in this Local was to contribute to this journal. As Bro. Alfried was first on the list, he confided very secretly to me that he could not write, and asked me if I would do it for him, so here goes with my heartfelt sympathy for the above brother.

Business down here is a little quiet. The Lohmann Litho Co. has closed its doors, and our worthy secretary, Bro. Landers, is now at the Hoen Co. again, working beside the "white folks." Bro. Fritz Schmidt attended our last meeting first for two years, and the Local is seriously considering adding a star to its service flag for him for doing so. Come again, Fritz, and we will make it two. We have now five brothers in the service, Bro. Brown is in the Navy, Bros. Frank and C. Tierney are with the litho battalion in France, and both doing well according to last word received; Bro. McRae is at Camp Humphries, and Bro. J. P. Christie, who left us last March to join the Canadian forces, has been in France, got wounded and is now in a hospital in London. All members of this Local wish him a speedy recovery and trust that next time we hear from him that he will be his own self again. Nomination of officers took place, and it looks like we will have the same old battle front as last, and we can't do better than keep them there.

The "Flue" gave this city a visit, and we had quite a few of our members laid

L. A. and taken from our midst our esteemed and faithful Brother Russell C. Spitzer, and,

"Whereas, we as members together with those near and dear to him must bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well; therefore be it

"Resolved, that this Lithographers' Association No. 29, having lost a deserving member, and, secondly, that in his death we are again reminded that we are but mortals and will soon be called upon to follow to that home above from whence no traveler ever returns; therefore be it

"Resolved that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family who mourn the loss of their loved one. Be it further

"Resolved, that the charter of this Local be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in memory of our deceased brother, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Association, and a copy be sent the bereaved family. Committee."

This Local also extends their deepest sympathy to Bro. Farmer and his wife in the loss of their little boy, who also died with pneumonia. J. S.

#### LOCAL 38, OMAHA

Bro. Joe Treis reported for work at the Epsten Lithograph Co. last Monday morning, having just arrived from Kansas City where he has been employed for the past two months by the Bankers and Merchants' Litho Co. Bro. Treis formerly worked in Omaha, but finding the town of Omaha too slow for him he went to Kansas City, but from the length of his stay in Kansas City we judge that it was too fast for him there.

Local No. 38 had a very well attended meeting on the 8th of November; as it was the night for nomination of officers, most of the brothers were there. Bro. Paetow was one of the members absent, the reason for his absence was William Hart, the famous moving-picture actor. It is said of Bro. Paetow by people who know him that he would stay away from his own funeral to see his friend Bill Hart.

Bro. William Holdsworth, our local president, was renominated for the next year without opposition. Bro. Holdsworth has certainly spared neither time nor effort to make Local No. 38 a wide-awake and successful organization, and how well he has succeeded is attested by the fact that we have a 100 per cent organization with a sound financial standing.

The members of Local 28 received a

letter from Bro. Jack Osborne, thanking them for several cartons of cigarettes which the Local had sent to him. Bro. Osborne is stationed at Deer Island in Boston Harbor and is a corporal in the coast artillery.

Our local president, Bro. Holdsworth, who was one of the candidates for the first vice-president's office, received notice from the general office that Bro. Maitland was elected. Bro. Holdsworth wishes to congratulate Bro. Maitland on his election and wishes him all the success in the world and also says that he will give Bro. Maitland his heartiest co-operation at all times. Personally we think that Bro. Holdsworth ran a very good race, considering the fact that he solicited no votes or made any campaign whatsoever.

Bro. Coulter was transferred to Local 38 at our last meeting, he formerly was a member of Local 25 but has been working at Festner Printing Co. in this city for the past two months.

Four of the best known prohibitionists of Local 38 were named on the committee of refreshments and entertainment for our annual smoker and initiation of officers to take place the first meeting in January. The committee who is composed of Bro. Coulter, Bro. Treis, Bro. Holdsworth and Bro. Robinson, are said to be the best booze hounds in the city, and the members are in high hopes that they will be able to run down some joy water with which to liven up the occasion.

Hoping that this will find its proper place among the rest of the local letters, will close with best wishes to all the brothers, Robby.

#### LOCAL 40, OTTAWA

All public meetings being stopped till November the 11th on account of the epidemic we had to postpone our last regular meeting, but as some business was very urgent we took a fighting chance and opened up on the 6th without any loss from the treasury through police court fines.

The "Flue" has at last left our midst and Local 40 came through without the loss of a member.

We are all pleased to see our Brother Secretary J. B. Macdonald back again as through sickness he has been away some time.

Our sympathies also to himself and family through the loss of their infant son.

A card from Otto Lergumiller who is at present with the American Army in France.

Wish I was Bro. Benedict. He has been offered \$10,000 by a famous club owner for his stellar performances on the hockey arena. Go to it, Ben.

Gigantic celebration held here in honor of the peace news.

The A. B. N. Co. took an important part in a masquerade procession which sure was a big success.

Mr. F. C. Baillie, the genial superintendent of the Bank Note boys, appeared in the real Shakespearean raiment and acted accordingly.

That tile hat of Joe Brown's was sure an original invention. Nothing like conservation, Joe.

Bro. Hayes was a bit of a devil in his Mephistophelian attire and was very popular, especially with the fair sex.

Bro. McGreery having performed an act of charity previously by giving away some of his toys was obliged to view the efforts of his comrades from the sidewalk in female company.

Mr. Barnes, superintendent of the Royal Litho, Halifax, paid us a visit lately.

Mr. Frampton of the Capital Litho has lost his wife lately.

We hear he has settled up his business and gone back to the States.

Yours, J. H. H.

#### NOTICE!

Under no circumstances should members of the Amalgamated Lithographers accept a position, either in Denver, Salt Lake City, or Ogden, Utah, until they have first communicated with the President of Local 15, G. C. Simmendinger, 409 South Pearl St., Denver, Colorado.

#### LEOPOLD BUXBAUM IN BUFFALO

Local Buffalo, which is strongly out for a 100 per cent. organization, decided to hold an open meeting, and, because anxious to reach the non-organized artists, arrangements were made to have Leopold Buxbaum, then acting first vice-president, come to Buffalo, knowing that he having been president of the Artists' Union prior to amalgamation, would be best suited for the occasion. October 11th was the day set for the meeting, and this day proved to be full of disappointments. An order issued by the health authorities prohibited all public gatherings. This obstacle we overcame. At the very day all the street car employees struck and of course the committee feared for the people residing in the suburbs. In spite of these severe obstacles the committee enjoyed a

pleasant surprise. The hall was packed to its capacity with members and non-members. Brother Buxbaum is an eloquent, a forceful and a convincing speaker, and certainly gave his audience a fine treat.

Brother Buxbaum, in part, said: Preceding and during our great strike, Buffalo was the banner local of the Artists' Union. Yet, notwithstanding this brilliant record, these men could not be induced to continue their membership after 1907, although, as president of the Artists' Union, I tried hard to arouse their interest. Since then great changes have taken place. Instead of five craft unions, we now have one industrial organization, including all lithographic employees, except the Poster Artists, but, negotiations now under way speak fair for an early understanding. Yet in the face of these facts, the artists, engravers and designers of Buffalo still remain outside. In no other local of the A. L. of A. exist more deplorable conditions, and I content, that it is a man's moral duty to stand by his fellow-workers. Organizations like ours, establish employment conditions; and, non-members who enjoy the benefit of organized labor's devotion for advanced conditions without contributing the least, display a poor testimony of their manhood. Try to grasp the truth of our organized mission, and I feel that none of you can conscientiously remain hostile. What would you think of a man who, like a parasite, lives upon the fruits of another man's labor? Try to see yourselves in the proper light, it might help you mending your erring way. A man who obstructs the path of his organized fellow-worker, acts he not like a person disloyal to his country? He who is not with us is against us! You must give your answer now. Membership today no longer jeopardizes a man's position. We have grown to be a powerful union, with the employers recognizing and respecting that fact. Take for an illustration our recent demand for a \$2 increase in wages. Its enforcement caused but few strikes throughout the country, and these few strikes were settled before the first day was over. There is a time when we must give an account of ourselves. Shall it be said of you: "he failed to do his duty?"

There is a second reason why you should give strength to the Amalgamated Lithographers of America. The birthright of Lithography is at stake. The integrity of your trade is sought to be destroyed. What lithographic employee can afford to stand by idly, whilst a storm rakes the home of your liveli-

hood? You know what I have reference to, you know what it all means to lithography, to you! If you non-union men stand by your fellow union men, no force, no power in the world can defeat us. Our defeat is your defeat, and if defeat should visit us for lack of your support, you will be whipped into an organization which is not yours, whether you like it or not.

When war is over, and with the aid of our boys the world has been made a decent place to live and to work in, I believe that labor at last will come into its own. Thereafter, employers shall not dare to seek the introduction of employment conditions without the consent of his organized employees. Don't be a slacker; join your organization, prepare for after-war conditions.

What more can I say or do to point out to you the direction in which the dictates of conscience and duty should advise you to follow? Let your slogan, like ours, henceforth be: "One for all and all for one."

The above is an abstract from Bro. Buxbaum's inspiring speech.

#### A PEEP FROM WITHIN

The U. S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving is one of Washington's finest landmarks. As a first-line cousin to lithography the U. S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving offers considerable interest to our members. All the bonds of the Fourth and the three preceding Liberty Loans have been printed and done in the U. S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Liberty bonds are in the prosecution of the war what blood-flow is to the living organism—sinew! That this interesting place is about the busiest spot within the United States is no cause for surprise just now. When it becomes known, however, that all the accounting and the examining of these millions of bonds is done by women, and that female assistance enters largely into the process of printing it is hard to subdue our surprise. The introduction of modern efficiency methods has completely revolutionized the mode of revenue printing. Within the past eight months more speed has been attained in revenue printing than during the ten years preceding said period. Bond making is a process of no small interest. All the paper used for bond making is especially prepared. In the so-called wetting room all the paper is opened, examined and the sheets counted by girls. Because every scrap of paper has to be accounted for, the sheets are counted at each subsequent

process. Before the paper is ready for the press, it undergoes a dampening process which is so applied as to evenly moisten all the sheets. The same mode of dampening is repeated after the first print. The back of the bonds is always printed first. Bonds differ in their denomination and in their color but not in design. Plates upon which the design is engraved constitute the printing medium. The power-press from which printing is done yields from 300 to 400 impressions an hour. All the presses are fed by girls. Due to damped paper printing unusual skill is required of these girls. After the last print, the sheets are placed on trays and put in large boxes. At 7 p. m. these boxes are locked and heat applied until 7 o'clock next morning, when the printed sheets are taken from the trays, counted and examined. From there the sheets are removed to the trimming room where girls cut the edges, each group trimming in the average 3500 sheets a day. There are six bonds to a sheet. All the work is so systematized that the least error is readily traceable to the one responsible. As soon as the bonds are received at the surface division they are once more checked and counted. After that begins the printing of numbers, title interest, seal and the numbers on the coupons. The last stage in the bond-making process is printing the story of the bond, in other words, reading matter. The utilizing of the offset press for bond printing is contemplated. By this means it is expected to complete the printing by one operation. Girls also put the bonds in shape for pressing and plating and they too operate hydraulic presses used for ironing the bonds. The United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving employs over 2,000 female employees irrespective of age, creed or color. A cafeteria is maintained where meals are served for 25 cents during lunch time, which consists of one-half hour. On the top of the building are maintained two large recreation rooms, one for women and one for men. Though women wear no uniforms, white blouses and dark skirts are in sufficient evidence to make it a custom. (From a description given by James L. Wilmeth, director of the United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving.)

#### TOM MOONEY . . . AGAIN

Notwithstanding public opinion overwhelmingly in favor of Tom Mooney, he is to-day no freer than he was a year ago. On July the 28th organized labor went to Washington to record its pro-

test against the hanging of Tom Mooney, the California labor leader. Through Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, the voice of labor was sounded to President Wilson. Seldom ever was language vibrated by facts and clear logic so forcibly as in the powerful plea made by that great lawyer. Labor speaks in the name of justice, and not to shield Tom Mooney. A fair and an unbiased trial for Tom Mooney is all that labor seeks. If he be guilty, the consequence of guilt is his. But, so long as a just trial is denied to Tom Mooney, labor refuses to accept his conviction as a measure of justice. Testimony which led to Tom Mooney's conviction lacks in conclusiveness to prove his guilt. Indignation growing out of Tom Mooney's trial with its final judgment was sufficient to cause President Wilson to have appointed a Commission whose duty it was to ascertain the conditions under which the sentence of death had been rendered. After that Commission had completed its investigation, the President asked the Governor of California to pardon Mooney and give him a new trial upon one of several indictments, in order to overcome legal difficulties. Up to this date all efforts to secure a new trial have failed, on account of the Court of California claiming to possess no power by which to order a new trial. If the judiciary in the State of California is stripped of the power to rectify errors committed in the exercise of its duty, then at least a citizen of this country ought to be immune from its imperfection. The least that labor can do in this case is to persistently clamor for justice. If Tom Mooney is guilty of the crime that he was sentenced to die for, the prosecution must furnish solid evidence. If Tom Mooney is able to prove that he is innocent of the crime, then nothing but acquittal will do.

### READJUSTMENT

The great world-war is ended. The armies of the Allies have won a great victory. This victory will be of tremendous importance to the world at large. It will either make for greater progress or reaction in its worst forms. It will make for progress only in so far as it broadens and makes more actual our conceptions of democracy, so as to include not only politics but also industry. It will make for reaction in so far as it tightens the grip of plutocratic and imperialistic tendencies on this and other nations.

Every great war has its aftermath, its unemployment and other problems of

readjustment, in which reaction often wins out. The Napoleonic wars left Great Britain dominant and wealthy. Yet its working class never experienced a worse period. Labor associations were outlawed and only possible in secret. Royal commissions reported industrial conditions that were inhuman and revolting. The modern great war will also have its aftermath, its problems of readjustment, in which reaction will again win out, if labor is not alert. Fortunately, we now have a large body of organized labor involved, to whom the questions of readjustment are of vital concern. In addition, we have millions of soldiers and sailors who will not readily see their splendid sacrifices utilized for any reactionary ends. But the problems of readjustment involve such stupendous considerations, like that of unemployment, for instance, and are so greatly modified by capitalist organization and control as to make them problems indeed, especially in so far as the welfare of the working class is concerned.

Many things are necessary in this crisis. Among them are greater unity and openmindedness on the part of the workers. It should be realized that the problems of readjustment affect all the workers, whether organized or unorganized, skilled or unskilled, brown, black, yellow, or white; male or female. Accordingly having this community of interests, the workers everywhere should cultivate a sympathetic and practical attitude towards the attempts of any faction, division or kind of labor to resist downward tendencies—reactionary tendencies. Let the workers sink or swim together as workers. Workingmen everywhere should also cultivate the social vision more. They ought to realize that, no matter what its primary cause may have been, the great war is now seen by an increasing number as a phase of social evolution involving a vast change from one social system to another, with the workers themselves as the leading factors in behalf of the new era. The workers ought, accordingly, to be vitally concerned in the new conditions coming. They ought to find out for themselves and through their own organizations and press, and not through capitalist organizations and the capitalist press, the truth about the working class in all parts of the world. They ought, especially, to know the truth about Russia, where a new form of society has evolved, with peasants and workers in possession and power, and land monopolists and capitalists dispossessed. The Bible enjoins us: "Know

ye the truth. The truth shall make you free." Were the truth known about Russia, as it can be known through the writings and reports of such men as Raymond Robbins, Col. William Boyce Bacon, John Reed, Prof. Ross, and Albert Rhys Williams—Americans of ability all, who have been in Russia—a great step towards freedom in this country would be possible. All the social tendencies would become better defined and understood.

So we urge more social vision among the workers as a means to make the world safe for progress as against reaction. The need for this becomes more evident when we consider the vast revolutionary transformation that this country has undergone. The United States is no longer an isolated nation, dependent on and in debt to other nations. The United States is now the dominant nation in world affairs; a creditor nation, and, as such, a great exporter of capital and a great importer of goods in interest payments on its capital exports. The United States is now more internationalistic than ever before; and so are its workers, who, having to go abroad to fight its battles and wage its competitions, must now think more internationally than they ever did before. And, if we turn from abroad, and fix our gaze at home, we find the United States is tending towards state control, or what is variously known as state socialism and state capitalism. The old individualism has gone. We have instead giant corporations co-ordinated with the state in the regulation of domestic production, distribution and labor, and the struggle for commercial supremacy abroad. Great changes, in which the workers have played the most important part, as witness the President's appeal to the Buffalo convention of the A. F. of L., an appeal that reflects the dependence of the state on labor.

So we say that the workers, in view of their sacrifices and importance during the war, should not be pushed down into old conditions, but raised to new heights never dreamed of before, in the readjustment period now before us. And they will be, if they all stick together in open-minded, progressive fraternity.

Peter Hans Sennfelder.

#### THE CIRCLE OF ORGANIZED LABOR WIDENS

In Laredo, Texas, organized labor of the South and organized labor of the North met in the month of November. It is gratifying to state that their meeting in Laredo resulted into the forma-

tion of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, at present consisting of the United States, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Porto Rico, Costa Rica and Salvador. The officers elected are: Samuel Gompers chairman; English secretary, John Murray; Spanish secretary, Canuto Vargas. Panama will be the next Convention City.

#### GOMPERS' ATTITUDE EXPLAINED

Samuel Gompers does not favor compulsory health insurance for workers recruited by the Government is a statement issued by Matthew Woll, assistant to Gompers as chairman of the Committee on Labor Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense.

Gompers' recommendation to Secretary William B. Wilson of the Labor Department made during the month of July, "that medical examination of applicants for employment should be made one of the functions of the Government labor recruiting agencies," was, inadvertently or by design, interpreted and given by a source unknown as Gompers' advocacy for an early adoption of social health insurance. Matthew Woll recalls the A. F. of L. Council's attitude as expressed in a resolution declaring itself opposed to any plan of compulsory insurance; and, he likewise refers to the St. Paul Convention as refusing to endorse compulsory health insurance.

Mr. Henry Ford, acting as umpire for the National War Labor Board, in his decision of the Machinists' case versus the Wheeling Mold and Foundry Co., emphasized that an eight-hour workday is enough, and, that to his observation, emergency cases requiring additional hours are few. Mr. Henry Ford is one of America's largest employers of labor.

Complaints regarding employment conditions should first be brought to the attention of the employer; but, in cases where no satisfactory adjustment can be obtained, the complaint may be directly submitted to the National War Labor Board. The Secretary of Labor may also be appealed to, who will then assign a commissioner of conciliation, and which commissioner, should he fail to settle the case, shall then refer it to the National War Labor Board for attention. Lithographers should enlist the services of their local or national organization to present their complaints to the proper authority.

## NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

With the opening of the next Congressional session (December) the National Federation of Federal Employees will present a salary increase demand of \$1 a day pro employee. It is stated that the \$120 war increase voted for by Congress for the current fiscal year is insignificant when compared with the increased cost of living, and, that even this allowance will disappear unless prolonged by legislation. It is also pointed out that the time has arrived for the Federal Government to pay such salaries or as near as possible as are paid by private interests.

Careful investigation made by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor discloses the fact that child labor exploitation has vastly increased since the United States Supreme Court has declared the federal child labor law unconstitutional, and particularly so in the southern states. It is stated that in North Carolina children five years old are exploited.

That business can be successfully combined with pleasure has been proven by the employees of Seiter and Kappes, who, on November 16th, assembled at Anderson's Hall, where dinner was had at 10 o'clock, and followed by a business meeting at 2 o'clock, which lasted till 3 o'clock, at which hour bowling commenced, thus making the eating long and the business short, which, in the eyes of modern man, is the best up-to-date policy. Alex. Kreutzer was the winner of the bowling match, which was a most interesting feature. The prize consisted of a box of good cigars. Herman Zimmer, our artists' forman's lucky strike too won him a box of aromatic cigars. Mr. Henry Gunther, superintendent of Seiter & Kappes, donated a box of cigars which was well appreciated by the men. An all-around good time was enjoyed by all present, with the prevailing belief that social gatherings of that kind make for good fellowship.

E. J. T.

## ORGANIZED WOMEN

Women employment in gainful occupation goes on with remarkable rapidity. With it, women in increasing numbers step forward to official positions. They press with rare intelligence for more adequate recognition and equal opportunities, respectively. Numbers of organized women serve as executives in various departments under Secretary of Labor Wilson. Many State Federations of Labor have among their presidents and on their councils women members. With the election of Miss Gillespie as vice-president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor brings the State Federations in which women now hold executive offices to ten, viz., Maryland, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York and Texas. The National Women's Trade Union League expects the A. F. of L. to recognize this fact and provide for representation on its executive council.

## THE DEBTS OF THE WARRING NATIONS

The London Economist for February places the total gross debt of Great Britain at 5,678,600,000 pounds (\$27,636,000,000).

The French minister of Finance in presenting the budget for 1918 estimated the public debt of France on December 31, 1918, at 115,166,058,000 francs (\$22,227,000,000).

The public debt of Italy at the end of 1917 is estimated at about 35,000,000,000 lire (\$6,676,000,000).

The debts of the Central Powers are estimated as follows: Germany, \$25,408,000,000; Austria, \$13,314,000,000; and Hungary, \$5,704,000,000.

Our own public debt is now around 8,000,000,000, but more than half of this amount has been loaned to our Allies and will be repaid us. It is estimated that of the total net expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year of 1918, exclusive of our advances to our Allies, more than one-half will be defrayed by taxation.

**A. BERLINER**



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**Samuel Maitland**, elected first vice-president by referendum, assumed his official duty on November 18th. He enters this office, confident, that his 28 years of active service in the trades union movement will be of great assistance in making his work a dependable asset to the A. L. of A. In appreciation of the good work done by Samuel Maitland to Local Cincinnati, said Local at its meeting held on November 15th presented Brother Maitland with a very handsome token consisting of a leather traveling bag and a number of pretty toilet articles, an act, which even moved a "Lincoln" Maitland. Maitland's former shopmates too surprised him with a handy Gillette Safety Razor, reflecting the agreeable disposition by which Maitland is known among his many friends. May the Amalgamated Lithographers of America profit by Brother Maitland's official activity.

Brother **R. J. Kelly**, member of Local No. 4, has been the successful candidate to represent the Stone and Plate Board. It goes without saying that Brother J. Kelly fully comprehends the importance of his duties and that he is well qualified to execute same in the interest of his fellow-workers, and, thus, to credit to himself as well as to the A. L. of A.

Somewhere on Hudson St., New York City, **Mr. Chas. Wagner**, the well known yet not sufficiently known litho-press machinist and manufacturer, occupies a modest and unassuming office; that is true as far as display is concerned, but not as far as mental operation is concerned. It is from there where the Hormel-Wagner Patents originate and find their way to the trade as a printing improvement. At present Mr. Wagner shows with pride some of his latest attachments for offset and tin printing, so wonderful in adaptation, that lithographers are sure to receive these improvements with gratitude.

The **Harris People**, of Automatic Press fame, do not belong to that class of manufacturers who consider advertising superfluous, because their regular business has assumed a new feature under unusual conditions; but the Harris People do recognize the sure return of normal times and accordingly keep their name and their product constantly before the people upon which a manufacturer absolutely relies for business during a normal business life; and it goes without a prophecy that such wise and unselfish business attitude is bound to tell its story in the very near future.

The **H. D. Roosen Company**, large manufacturers of Printing Inks, has and is giving a great deal of attention to the manufacture of good and reliable offset-printing ink, and the least that can be said regarding this is, that the Roosen Company has been exceedingly successful in its tireless endeavors to put nothing but the best on the market.

One of the oldest and best known ink manufacturers this country has, has gone to do business with the Lithographers' Journal. It is the **Jaenecke-Ault Co.**, which, with its modern factory equipped with the best and up-to-date facilities, has very materially contributed to place the making of Printing Ink on a scientific basis, and, thus, enabling color printing to occupy that elevated position among advanced trades that it does. The Jaenecke-Ault Co. maintains a chemical laboratory for the purpose to serve the printing trade in all its requirements, and more than that, this scientific addition has enabled the company to place on the market a number of special grade inks, among which the tri-chromatic and di-tone inks may be mentioned. Besides its head-office and factory in Newark the Jaenecke-Ault Co. has branches in New York, in Chicago, and, with its rapidly growing export business necessitating the opening of a branch at Buenos Aires, Argentine. The Jaenecke-Ault lithographic inks deserve to be known.

## All about our New Journal

In the next issue of the Journal which will probably be the last appearing in its old attire, details about the New Journal with its lithographed cover will be given in full.



## HUMOR



## MOTHER GOOSE UP TO DATE

The cow was jumping over the moon. "Oh, prunes!" exclaimed the little dog, when he had finished laughing. "I bet some one tooted an automobile behind her." And the cat was so tickled she stopped playing the fiddle.

Jack: "Iron is a great conductor of heat, isn't it?"

Tom: "Not always."

Jack: "How do you make that out?"

Tom: "Well, the steam pipes in our flat are iron."

Wife: "What do you mean by dragging those muddy feet in here?"

Hubby: "Scuse me, m'dear (hic); did'n have any othersh t'bring, had hard time getting theesh in."

Lady of the house (shivering): "Has the furnace gone out, Bridget?"

Bridget: "No, Oi think not, ma'am. Oi've been at the gate all evenin' with a gintlemin friend, an' it didn't go by me, ma'am, Oi'm sure."

Bill: "Know her?"

Harry: "Yes."

Bill: "Quite well?"

Harry: "We were thrown together from the same automobile."

Louie: "Say, Jakey, do you like Ping Pong? I don't."

Jakey: "You don't? I dink it's fine."

Louie: "Fine! Vhy, how is dat?"

Jakey: "Vell, you and your girl play, and when you miss de ball you and your girl look for it under the table."

Louie: "Yes, but vere is de fun?"

Jakey: "De fun is under de table, mit your girl."

When the wall of a building in New York City fell recently, a large crowd collected immediately. A German rushed up to one of the men standing there and inquired, excitedly:

"Vots der matter?"

"Couple of men killed."

"Gouple of men kilt! Oh, ish dot all? I taut somepotty vos fighding."

Wife: "I haf gleaned your desk, mein tear, und it dook me only ten minids to do id."

Husband: "Id vill dake me all my spare dime to sdraighden dings out again."

Jack: "What is the difference between an elephant and a mosquito?"

Jill: "What is the difference?"

Jack: "The shape."

"My mother sent me down to the butcher's to-day to see if the butcher had frog's legs. I came back and told her I couldn't see his legs, as he had his pants on."

Josephus: "What's the difference between a lemon and a head of cabbage?"

Wifey: "I don't know."

Josephus: "You would be a nice one to send after lemons."

"What is the difference between a jeweler and a jailer?"

"One sells watches and the other watches cells."

Tom: "So you have again quarreled with your wife! I should think you two would separate?"

Jerry: "I would, an' that's the right way, but she always wants to clinch."

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# LITHOGRAPHERS JOURNAL

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR  
FIVE CENTS A COPY.  
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Entered as Second Class Matter November 11, 1915, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y.,  
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March, 1919

Number 10

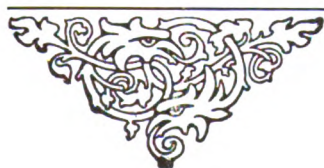
TECHNIC has built bridges across mighty rivers;  
it has cut tunnels through rocks and mountains,  
and it made traffic possible beneath streams of water.

SCIENCE has harnessed elements; steam and air  
and friction in thousand marvelous ways.

ART AND LITERATURE has given us char-  
acters, virtues, desires and pride.

PHILOSOPHY has held the torch of light, has  
given ideas and visualized the human mind; but  
pray, what has

POLITICAL ECONOMY given to the world—  
social unrest, panics, revolution, war—and, what is  
next?



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THE GOEDIKE PATENT SEAMLESS TUBE-KNIT ROLLER COVERS.

# BETTER THAN MOLLETON

AND HERE IS THE PROOF:

"MORE EFFICIENT"—says Alex. Sherwood:

Dear Sir:

December 16, 1918.

Complying with your request I am sending you herewith a few samples of work showing in a general way the character of work that we are doing, but more particularly to state that they were all printed with the use of your Patent Cover.

We are very pleased with the results obtainable as from our viewpoint they lend themselves to a better, more uniform character of printing than we ever obtained through the old-fashioned molleton sewed damper.

I prophesy so soon as the practical men have demonstrated for themselves they will believe as I do—that they are more efficient in every way possible.

We would not go back to the use of the molleton cloth.

Sincerely yours,

SHERWOOD LITHOGRAPH CO., Chicago, Ill.

"FAR SUPERIOR TO THE MOLLETON"—writes Frank Theis:

December 23, 1918.

"We have been using your Roller Covering for over six months. From the economic as well as the practical and efficient standpoint, your Covering is far superior than the Molleton Covering that we have formerly used on Rollers.

We are using your Tubing on the Rollers for the Stone, Rotary and Offset Presses."

Very truly yours,

FRANK THEIS, JR., Sec'y.

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Dear Sir:

September 11, 1918.

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It also has a tendency of keeping Water Rollers softer than flannel does. ....

Very truly yours,

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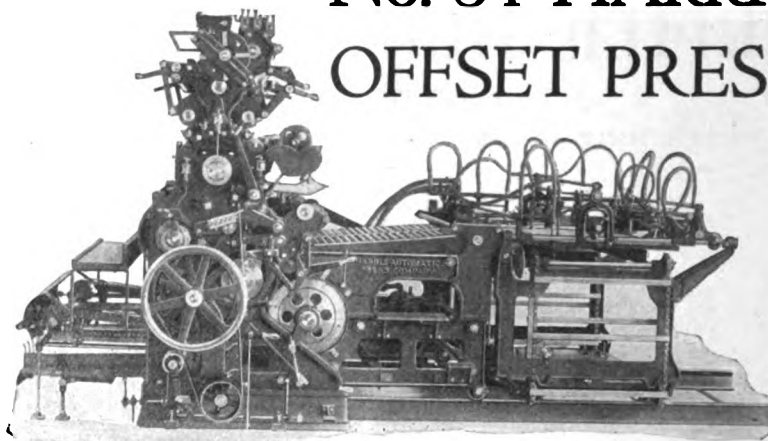
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# Lithographers' Journal

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

Publishers: Amalgamated Lithographers of America  
309 Broadway, New York City

Business Manager, PHILIP BOCK; Managing Editor, CARL HALBMEIER, both at 309 Broadway, New York City

Communications intended for the current issue must be in the hands of the Editor not later than the 23rd day of the month. To avoid delays, write plain and with black ink and sign full name to your contributions. Pseudo names are permissible for print only.

When changing address give old as well as new address.

VOL. IV

APRIL, 1919

No. 11

## OFFICIAL MATTERS

To the President of the Local.

Dear Sir and Bro:—You are hereby notified to direct your Financial Secretary to call and collect Mortuary Assessment No. 33, to bear date of February 27th, 1919. You will also cause a warrant to be drawn on your Treasurer for the full payment of Mortuary Assessment No. 32 and forward same to this office according to your mortuary membership on your quarterly report for December 31st, 1918. This payment must be made within the prescribed time which is 30 days from date.

We have lost by death since the last assessment:

Carl Schober, Jr., Local 20. Cause of death: Spanish Influenza. Died, Dec. 22, 1918.  
Jos. H. Barack, Local 9. Cause of death: Broncho Pneumonia. Died, Dec. 24, 1918.  
Alexander C. Murphy, Local 15. Cause of death: Broncho Pneumonia. Died, Jan. 16, 1919.

Edward O'Day, Local 21. Cause of death: Epidemic Influenza. Died, Jan. 18, 1919.

Geo. F. Heimkreiter, Local 8. Cause of death: Influenza (U. S. Navy). Died, Sept. 28, 1918.

Merritt Hammond, Local 32. Cause of death: Dilated Heart. Died, Jan. 17, 1919.

This Association has made payment to the beneficiaries of—

Carl Schober, Jr., Local 20, in full, \$500, Feb. 18, 1919.

Jos. H. Barack, Local 9, in full, \$500, Feb. 18, 1919.

Alexander C. Murphy, Local 15, in full, \$500, Feb. 20, 1919.

Edward O'Day, Local 21, in full, \$500, Feb. 20, 1919.

Geo. F. Heimkreiter, Local 8, in full, \$100, Feb. 21, 1919.

Merritt Hammond, Local 32, in full, \$500, Feb. 25, 1919.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES M. O'CONNOR, Secretary-Treasurer.

New York, March 14, 1919.

To the President of the Local.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

On January 11th, 1918, ballots were forwarded to the Recording Secretaries of all of the Locals containing an amendment to the constitution providing for a change in Article 4 of the constitution as it applies to Locals, which change eliminates the stamp system of collecting dues. There is also an amendment to Article 22, Section 6, Paragraph A, changing the payment of sick-benefits from \$6.00 per week to \$1.00 per day, except Sunday, for 60 days. There is also an amendment to Section 9 of Article 22 providing for benefits due on a fractional part of a week to apply only to the members who are unemployed and not to the members who are sick. There is also a resolution submitted by Local No. 4 to reimburse all Locals for parts of a week's benefit which they paid to their respective members from the day of the inauguration of the International Sick Benefit Fund.

All of these amendments and the resolution mentioned were adopted by a large majority of the members who voted. The same lamentable fact exists which has existed in all previous referendums, namely:—That a large majority of the membership took so little interest in the adoption or rejection of these laws that they declined to vote on same—1,675 votes out of a total in the neighborhood of 6,000.

The article on Efficiency Chat, especially part on First Vice President and his office, gives room for thought, but owing to duties of Organizer in connection with same, feel like said officer need have no particular designated place for office if he is traveling most of the time. I agree on Milwaukee, also Indianapolis, Detroit, Cincinnati and, after all of territory is covered, might find a few more. This is not written in spirit of criticism to writer of article, but if work as done by First Vice-President in past three months is looked into, one will readily see the reason. I have found that in as little time as has been spent in City of Chicago, much has been gained in information and also as many men come in here from all parts of the country, this information gathered is of great assistance. However, your First Vice-President will adapt himself to any locality where the most good can be done if it is the wish of the general body.

In closing, I wish to say let us have good, open, just criticism, and also let us all assist the Editor in his work by writing good wholesome matters of interest. And by the way, Bro. Editor, please do not eliminate our joke columns. Some might be old, but we will look for them just the same.

S. H. MAITLAND,

First Vice-President.

Chicago, February 15, 1919.

#### To the Membership:—

Our constitution provides for the holding of biennial conventions; in other words, a convention every two years. The last convention was held in 1917, and in the ordinary course of events our Association should meet in convention in July of this year.

Even if world conditions and times were normal, I would feel impelled to advance the opinion that the holding of a convention this year was both unnecessary and unwise for the reasons that our present laws have not as yet been put fully to the test and found wanting and because of the great expense involved. In this, the most abnormal time within the memory of our oldest members, I have no hesitation in giving expression to the view that the holding of a convention this year would be an act little, if any, short of criminal carelessness.

In giving expression to this opinion, I by no means fail to take into account the fact that this year is apt to prove one of monumental importance to organized labor generally, and to our own membership in particular. In fact, that is the supreme reason for my suggestion that the convention scheduled for this year be postponed.

Our jurisdictional controversy with several of the unions affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades, while not the only problem requiring solution at our hands, it is, to my mind, the one of most overshadowing importance and is certain to remain so until it is finally adjusted to our satisfaction.

The experienced master of a ship, when convinced by a reading of his nautical instruments that a storm is imminent, wisely concludes to remain in the shelter of a safe harbor until the storm has passed.

Upon our Association's horizon the storm clouds are visible to those of us who care to look. Our Association is beset by opponents who are striving for its ruthless disruption and the consequent demoralization of its members. Our opponents will justify their aggressions against our Association by the fact that the American Federation of Labor has awarded them jurisdiction over the various branches of lithography.

With these facts admitted and it would be idle to deny them, it behooves us to husband our resources to the uttermost limit, making every dollar a bulwark of defense in our determined fight to maintain our business of lithography for those who have made it their life's work.

We have just passed through a time when, in spite of all the other extraordinary demands made upon our individual resources, each working member has, for a period of 52 successive weeks, paid a certain percentage of his weekly earnings into the international treasury for the protection of the entire membership. SHALL WE NOW NULLIFY THAT ACTION BY SPENDING APPROXIMATELY \$12,000 FOR THE PURPOSES OF A CONVENTION? To do so would appear to me to be an act of utter folly and would create a hole in our resources which could be filled only by the levying of more assessments. While it is by no means an assured fact that further assessments can be avoided even if the scheduled convention is postponed, it seems to be an absolute certainty that additional assessments must be levied if the convention is held.

The 1917 convention cost our Association \$8,000 and at a conservative estimate a convention this year would cost at least 50 per cent more, namely, about \$12,000. Would the work of a convention justify the expenditure of such a sum of money? If a solution of the problems confronting our Association requires a session of representatives of our membership, could not that task be delegated to the International Council, which body could be convened at an expense of about one-twelfth the amount of money required for a convention?

You must bear in mind that the powers of a convention of the Association are limited to the devising of plans of action which, to become effective, must be submitted to, and be ratified by, the membership. So also to a like extent are limited the powers of the International Council. Is the International Council as well qualified, both by experience and intelligence, as the delegates to a convention, to devise plans of action for a solution of the problems confronting our Association and the membership of which it is composed.

As an example of the fitness of the International Council to properly protect and advance the interests of our membership, it is necessary to cite but a single instance. At a session of the International Council last July, a motion was made and unanimously approved to the effect that two increases in wages of \$2.00 each be demanded of lithographic employers in the United States and Canada. This demand was acceded to almost without exception. Compare this action with that of the Cincinnati convention the year previous, where a resolution was unanimously approved to the effect that a request for a 10 per cent. increase in wages be made of lithographic employers in the United States and Canada. This request was almost wholly ignored.

As a general rule, comparisons are odious and the one above named is made with no other purpose in view than to convince the membership of the fact that the International Council is a thoroughly competent and capable body of representatives, devoted to the duty of protecting and advancing their collective interests and that, if an executive session of representatives of our membership appears necessary during the course of the present year, it should be a session of the International Council at an approximate expense of \$1,000 or less, rather than a convention of the Association at an approximate expense of \$12,000 or more.

The writer of this article is by no means a pessimist who anticipates strife and turmoil where no signs of either are in evidence. Our ship of state is sailing in troubled water, though I am firmly convinced it is staunch enough to weather the storm and reach the shelter of a safe harbor if the officers and crew display the seamanship of which they are capable. Arrived safely in port, the need for rigid economy will have passed and a rousing convention should, and doubtless will, be the order of the day.

LEOPOLD BUXBAUM,  
International Councillor.

### Facing the Tempest

At the time time our little globe joined the universal association of flying bodies, it subscribed to the laws of gravitation and at once started to move around its own axis very much like its colleagues did.

This happened we are told long, long ago, still, we little lively nuts are yet suffering the consequences of timid Adam who under a spell of dizziness sought to stop the earth's motion by biting into an apple which he mistook for the earth's axis.

Now, and ever since, the world moves in perfect harmony among her heavenly fellow members, destining man to shift for his own earthly subsistence. With his microscopic brain cells and his brute instinct man in this struggle for existence scratches around the earth's curious crust, threatening all other life with destruction, that seeks to exist in about the same fashion. In fact, man in his super brute instincts has so civilized his manners that his own kind hates each other by reason of color, race, religion, and nationality. The same man who feels great, brave and all powerful will tremble at the mere sound of nature. Let electric charges burst forth into dazzling lightening and roaring thunder and proud man will crawl into the shadows of fear and repentance. Let a volcano spit burning matter over its inhabited slopes and the whole human soul rises in sympathy. Let an earthquake rake man's mind over the world's active agencies within her bowels and the whole human family will bow apprehensively. But, let men among themselves disagree over the size of bread each might eat, or over the condition under which he might procure it, and they will little hesitate to carry on a warfare of slaughter and destruction without limit. Such is man's superior place in nature. The same man whose mind dwells in the realm of the stellar system and among invisible worlds with a profound devotion to establish uniform laws of relationship between all bodies and all matter, miserably fails to establish laws which would uniformly govern the economic existence of man within his own little abode.

If war is the one instrument by which the laws of economic co-operation is to be discovered, then, may this war of the twentieth century furnish the key to its discovery. Surely, man paid the price in full.

Is it not shocking to think that some feast, nay, even enjoy to feast, upon the ruinous trend of warfare. Is it not nauseating to learn that war work means employment and prosperity; while peace time work causes unemployment and hunger.

Yes, we went to war to bless mankind with a world of democracy. True, democracy

with crowned puppets, militarism and autocracy swept into oblivion is a task worth tackling. We gathered our forces to do it—shall it be our pride to finish it! A League of Nations shall lead and keep the world at peace. That sounds superbly grand, and it shall appear attractive and beautiful. But sounds, color and oratory luster are apt to deceive. The shell must be cracked and its inside examined. Here we are! Look at it—a vast conglomeration of strangely hatched ideas which have no material affinity for each other and at its best unable to associate into one organic unit. Surely, a democratic autocracy is no better than an autocratic regime itself. Whether twenty-six nations who constantly smell the gun powder of the big five or two can be considered free and independent peoples is a question that calls for no answer. A League of Nations must include a perfect agreeable understanding on International Trading in order to fill the bill. Not politics is the peril of the future, but commercialism, which roams the world for a market like a beast roams the fields for prey. Unless this monster is tamed and rendered harmless by an accepted system of International Trades Relationship, our hopes in a League of Nations will be little more than a charming vista.

Capitalism has the right to view the future in the light of capitalism. But labor likewise has the right to view the future from its viewpoint. The world was thrilled with a new message and labor now responds with its acceptance. "People shall be free to govern themselves." Labor as a class vastly bigger and more important than any one people, has accepted the doctrine of self government. Henceforth, labor will consider itself big enough to decide for itself under what conditions it will feed the world.

Ostriches upon scenting danger, bury their heads in the sand. Do not let us be ostriches—it is blind folly. Let us rise to our full manhood by recognizing that the force that shakes our social structure is not labor unrest merely, but rather an instinctive desire of having the world's affairs so readjusted that they will conform with the ideas labor has been fed on during the war.

Embitterment solves no problem.

Persecution will not arrest an economic trend.

Deportation does not remove the cause.

If the question of adequate readjustment finds no favor, science must be stopped from causing unemployment, progress must be retarded. This is a social, a national question and must be attended to socially, nationally. Unemployment is a sore on the body society afflicting hardship and misery. Capitalism may temporarily profit through a glutted labor market, but perpetually never! Useful employment of all is a nation's real prosperity—idleness, its counterpart.

Within the physical world, bodies are governed by laws—bodies who fail to conform—collapse. Within our social system, conditions are governed by the laws of economic evolution—violate these laws and you invite disaster.

There is no justification for a social crisis—human ingenuity is a radical cure for it—let us accept its generosity. If capitalism is unable or unwilling to follow the wise, the sane course of evolution, then it had better make room for a successor which is able and willing to keep us away from the otherwise inevitable—revolution. A revolution is accompanied by barbaric incidences which an enlightened people need not undergo. Of prime importance at this time is a calm and judicious consideration of this world event now facing us. There is no time for special interests to be attended to. Prerogatives and similar favoritism must be drowned in the one great desire, to serve all of the people to the best of the entire community. At this moment, we must deal with facts. Machine guns and armored cars are fit instruments to kill, but, what is indispensable, a basis for economic peace, machine guns and armored cars will not establish. Labor unrest cannot be dealt with by force. Science deal with the root of the things. Science solves many difficult problems. Let capital and labor do likewise—get at the root of social unrest and its cause may possibly be removed, and removed perhaps without a bloody operation. Democracy to labor means little, without, labor being economically free. Health, happiness and prosperity for all the people is mankind's greatest award.

**44 Hours Work a Week** The heavy clouds of discontentment which have been gathering on the industrial horizon for some time begin to air themselves. Lightning after lightning strikes into unexpected quarters. The storm approaches with irresistible force—not in isolated spots—but everywhere. We stare and wonder what it all means. Has labor gone insane! Has not war-taxed society enough trouble already? So sudden comes that 44 hours' work demand, and

then, with a persistency and keenness heretofore unknown, compare it with the 48-hour proclamation some 35 years ago. Its first appearance blushed with shyness. Harsh in thought but faint in effectiveness. Time turned the hair of its sponsors gray, with the movement itself growing hoary. Besides the Cigarmakers Union and the Typographical Union, few labor organizations dared or cared making the 48-hour week an issue. Now, all that has changed. Labor unions who, until recent years, have been thought of but slightly, plunge into the 44-hour arena with a vigor of youth and with a spunk and freshness never known before. Employees in the clothing trade, in the needle trade, and the textile industry who at one time presented a neglected quantity are waging an unparalleled fight. Machinists, miners, painters, building trades' employees, fur-workers, plumbers, and many other unions have or are preparing for a decisive stand. Some of the unions who have thus far come out in the open have already bagged their demands. The jewelry workers scored a brilliant victory. The amalgamated clothing workers have successfully overcome the unusual stiff resistance of their employers. The Fur-workers Union announces an overwhelming victory. In the needle industry the 44-hour demand is practically won—what is pending now is the demand for an all-the-year-round employment, in place of season work. As a matter of record, the idea of a 44-hour work-week isn't new at all! In 1896, the litho-artists made this demand upon the employers—but failed for lack of support from the other branches.

Journeymen Stonecutters work for quite some time on the 44-hour basis. Sheet-metal workers and electrical workers in some parts of the country work on the same basis. Three-fourths of the painters employed enjoy the 44-hour week with the union making a strenuous effort to have it made uniform. Compositors in many offices work but 44 hours, in fact, the members of Local No. 83, New York, are working but 36 hours a week. Exceedingly interesting is the aggressive attitude of some unions who boldly leap way beyond the 44-hour demand. Some have declared themselves in favor of a 40-hour demand, others go still further and advocate a 36-hour week, and the present deportation novelty may be traced to activities in connection with this shorter-hour movement. One of the large unions which is testing the 36-hour proposition is the metal trades. It may be of interest to know that Henry Ford has granted the 40 hour week to the employees in his large branch factory in England. Lord Leverhulme, himself a big employer of labor, frankly announces that a 36-hour work-week won't scare him. According to a report from our sister union in England, experiments are being made with a 15-hour-day, divided in two shifts, with the men working 46½ hours a week. This report is six months old. Mr. Mathew Woll, president of the Photo Engravers' Union, speaks with pride of his union for being the pioneer for the 44-hour week within the American Federation of Labor. The Photo Engravers' Union at its last year's Convention, has declared itself for a 44-hour maximum. Their demand is 44 hours for day workers, and 40 hours for night workers, and in this the union is resolute, in truth, to this demand they add a raise in wages. Mr. George Berry, president of the Printing Pressmen's Union, in a general letter of September, 1918, said: "The seven-hour workday throughout the printing industry is a movement of first importance." He supplemented this official utterance by saying: a 6- or a 7-hour day will be absolutely necessary in order to meet inevitable conditions. Plumbers have come out with their own slogan: 44 hours' work per week; \$44 per week in wages. Of striking significance, however, is the fact that this 44-hour movement sweeps like a tornado over all the lands, raging with unaccustomed vehemence over Europe, and especially so over England, including Ireland. The American interpretation of the 44-hour work-week is the introduction of the straight 8-hour day with 4 hours on Saturday. Whatever name may be given to this movement by the powers that be, it will not solve the problem. If the demand for 44 hours a week is both unjust and unnecessary it will have no legs to stand on. If, on the other hand, it is a necessary, and therefore reasonable demand, its adoption becomes a national boon.

Under the will of the late Frank Sinclair, president and founder of the printing ink concern, his widow inherits his entire interest in the Sinclair & Valentine Company, and thereby becomes the largest individual stockholder. At the annual meeting held January 22d, Mrs. Sinclair was elected a director and vice-president.

MR. PAUL COMPTON of Compton & Sons Lithographing Co. of St. Louis was the principal speaker at the regular weekly luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of St. Louis, February 10th. Mr. Compton's subject was "The Meaning of Lithography to the Advertising Man." His clear and convincing presentation of the subject matter was well received.

## A POSTER CHAT

Posters are the eye of the business world. This is so now as it always has been. It is the common courier of ideas. It establishes communication between producer and consumer. This is the underlying intent of all advertising. Posters enjoy the advantage of conspicuity. The belief that posters are of recent creation is erroneous. What is new is the magnitude and popularity posters have attained since lithographed posters displaced posters printed from crude wood-cut designs.

Like big oaks grown from little acorns, so have modern posters developed from extreme primeval desires. Ambitious people of prehistoric times communicated their message by scratching crude pictures into the skin of huge animals, which in that fashion were led about. China, ancient Egypt, Greece, etc., well understood the value of catching the people's attention long before the dawn of European civilization. Protruding rocks, trees of eminent location, were the favorable objects then used for advertising mediums.

Posters were in evidence long before printing was invented, just as books and libraries existed before Gutenberg's time. Early in the middle ages Rome was famous in advertising religion. Speaking of printed posters, however, the year 1480 seems to be the initial year for a new period. Mr. Hiatt attributes the printing of the first poster to Mr. Caxton—the Gutenberg of England. Posters in colors made their first appearance in Paris about the year 1836. By the way, Paris also is the birthplace of the modern poster. The distinction of creating a demand for modern posters belongs to the enterprising theatres of Paris.

Mr. W. S. Rogers, during a lecture given before the members of the Royal Society of Art in London remarked that "almost all posters are produced by lithography or one of its allied processes." This takes us from remote history direct into our own confines. With the year 1866 commences a new poster era. Jules Chéret is the pioneer of artistically lithographed posters, and as such stands unrivaled to this day. The passing of the crude method (woodcut) marks an event of rejoicing rather than of regret. For a considerable time, France with its Chéret, Steinlein and Lalancé stood alone in the promotion of the new art. Posters billed for popularizing bull fights attracted some attention in Spain, but this was about the only poster work of prominence done in Spain until the year 1890. England too was slow in taking advantage of a signal opportunity; and what is of still greater regret is the fact that England started out with a stolid mind void of initiative and enthusiasm. This is typically illustrated

by Mr. Dudley Hardy, a first-hand and unbiased authority, when he proclaims: "Why must our great and beautiful London be disfigured by bad posters?" The poster development in England owes much to Fred Walker, Prof. Herkomer and Walter Crane. Perhaps its greatest impetus poster printing received from Robert Allen, a member of the well-known poster house, David Allen & Sons, who introduced direct drawing upon the stone about forty years ago. After the year 1890 Italy and Germany appeared upon the map, each with a school of its own, while Belgium adopted the French style and Holland the English.

Mr. Matt Morgan, founder of the Strobbridge Litho Co., done for the lithographed poster in our own country what Jules Chéret done for it in France. It appears that the Strobbridge, the Forbes and the Metropolitan Printing Co. were the first producers of lithographed posters in America. Barnum & Bailey circus posters were as good an introduction of poster printing in this country as were the circus posters of a French show in England. The forty years of modern poster development in this country has attained a marvelous magnitude in style as well as in quantity. Though, the enormous demand for poster advertising is said to hinder its artistic perfection, it may be safely asserted that American posters as a whole well compare with foreign products. America is known as the largest advertising country in the world, expending at the average of \$450,000,000 a year, of which amount quite a little percentage goes toward advertising through the poster medium. In this country posters were lithographically produced as early as the year 1879.

The name poster is derived from "putting bills on posts," and is not exactly an abbreviation of the former but a modification.

Poster advertising is more than a mere business proposition—it is a public concern. On that account poster advertising should be cultivated to the highest possible degree. Therefore, producers of posters ought to exercise sufficient influence over the customer to make the advertiser conform with well defined rules. It should not be a necessary evil to design and print posters without regard to art, technic and harmony. Poster advertising should be promoted on its own merits. Mr. Urwick, an English expert, a few years ago suggested that museums be invited to provide for departments exclusively devoted to the higher promotion of poster advertising. As a matter of fact, the London County Council morally and financially supports the higher development of poster designs. In Paris, art associations so influence the production of poster designs that

it has become the rule to adhere to art, technique and beauty. In some large cities in Germany are branches of a national movement which not only seek to improve and develop public taste, but are powerful enough to prevent the display of posters which do not meet with the approval of said movement. In America men like Prof. Walter D. Scott, Prof. Gale and Prof. Munsterberg have for many years studied advertising from a psychological aspect. Work of that kind has no immediate result, but it may lead to a gradual change of public taste, sense and desire.

It would be undoubtedly interesting and educational to have an adequate collection of posters from all countries exhibited so as to enable every interested party free access. A descriptive catalogue given to the visitor would necessarily enhance the value for such an exhibition. Of late years and particularly so during the war posters period, efforts to exhibit have been made. However, such efforts have been isolated and inadequate. Few people know of the poster variation in this country as compared to other countries. In fact, every poster producing country has its own school, which is, after all, quite obvious.

The beautiful shores and bays and harbors and inland scenes of sunny Italy reflect in the life and the mode of her people and therefore its posters will differ from posters conceived by people depressed in spirit and mind as the people of Russia have been under the yoke of Czarism. Posters portraying the gay Parisian life and a people that live the easy life of tomorrow rather than in the woeful womb of the yesterday; a people that abhors monotony and seeks solace in fantasy are bound to be more artistic, delicate, freer and lustrous than posters produced by people whose mind is impressed by cold materialism and whose lives live within a business atmosphere that outside of its race-mania leaves little room for the ideal life of mankind as is the case in England. German posters are in design and execution as deep, technical and hard to understand as is the culture of the German people, and must by force of circumstances differ in taste, color and idea from posters produced in a cosmopolitan country with people of distinct education, morale and fast life as is the case regarding our country. All critics agree that poster designs should be to the point, catchy and snappy and telling its story pictorially so absolute that lettering becomes well-nigh superfluous. The simpler the poster the plainer and clearer becomes its language. Some artists aim to enhance the attractiveness by placing a decorative border around the poster. Others again maintain that posters should not bear the semblance of framed pictures and advocate the elimination of type posters,

claiming that real beauty of posters is too often eclipsed by cheap type posters surrounding them, which they say, might be accomplished, by controlling billboards.

### LET MOTION PICTURES DO YOUR BOOSTING

Mr. Harry Levey, director of industrial pictures for the Universal Company, has prepared an essay on "Film Display." Written by the ablest writer of the largest film manufacturing concern makes it not only interesting reading but highly instructive besides. In a masterly style the author unearths the many possibilities film display possesses. Skillfully arrayed motion pictures arrest attention where mere language fails. This ingenious way of communicating transmits ideas, conveys messages more effectively than any other medium ever did. At the same time it is full of suggestiveness, it teaches, it cultivates, it sinks into the mind deeper and more lastingly than any other way of communication.

We have occasionally stated that the work of our salesmen lacks of educational trend. Most of our salesmen have the gift of talking; however, educational conversation differs in that it requires a practical knowledge of lithography and its many processes which but few of them possess. This obstacle perhaps could be overcome by letting the film talk the part the salesman is least posted on—lithography, what it is and what it produces. Such a film could be made to advantageously show lithography in operation; it could in vivid pictures show the characteristics of lithography, its development, capacity of production and its usefulness to the world. Lithography so demonstrated would carry confidence, it would thrill the imagination of the laity, it would arouse public interest in lithography. Convincing film language may draw the man at the fence your way. But why talk to the advertiser alone? As a matter of fact the advertiser is in most cases progressive minded and will stop at nothing except want of public tastes, public desires. Then, why not address ourselves to the public. Nurse its tastes, enhance its desires, acquaint the people with lithography so thoroughly that they will long for faithful information best obtainable through lithographed posters, signs, cutouts, wrappers, labels, catalogues, booklets, art reproductions, educational games, pictures, books for children and adults of all stages, and the advertiser will go the limit. You will get the ear of the artist, the historian, the man of letters and the man of science—they all will gladly cooperate with you if you are able to show them the wisdom of cooperation. From

this it appears that a productive educational campaign would be of immense usefulness. A campaign that we could begin with almost anywhere and enlist for it almost anything without stopping anywhere, would indeed be possible. It could start in our own midst. Unions, civic, business and other bodies might be glad to take a peep at our industry and its wondrous achievements. Educational Boards might be induced to put our pictures on the screen. In fact, lithography could be made a lasting exhibition. Ideas after all become useful only when they are known, when they are understood; and the same applies to lithography and its products.

With the aid of an expert film camera man, picture projecting machines small enough to be packed away in a regular suitcase could be manufactured. Take the suggestion and make the best of it.

### EDUCATION

Bro. Maitland, our first vice-president, appears to be a typical man. He is sent out to do organizing work, and he sets out with a new conception. His range of vision, we dare say, is at variance with the old-time philosophy. To him education is the all important factor. Consequently he views the future in the newer light—organization based upon education.

Whether his advocacy limits itself to specific learning or whether it takes the scope of a general education matters little. Of interest to us is the fact that Bro. Maitland subscribes himself to a policy that we have always held out as essential.

Stored away in our editorial drawer is since July last an article entitled "Must Organizers Be Good Mixers?" This article has the O. K. of the Press Committee, it is set in type, yet remains overmatter down to this date. Said article seeks to refute the idea that an organizers' best place to operate from is that "little place around the corner." It denounces the saloon and its booze as a proper rendezvous and in its stead suggests the little table in the non-union man's humble home. The Salvation Army seeks to rescue the fallen proletarian. The church approaches the lady of the house. Evidently the church realizes that gaining the confidence and the grace of the family slave goes a long way. Suppose we too take in to our audience the wife, the mother or the sister of the non-union lithographer in an effort to kindle the mighty labyrinth of ignorance with the bright spark of union endeavor. In reaching out for the non-union lithographer it is paramount to impress his mind and the minds of his dependents with the reality of our material existence. Presenting this philosophy with tact and sober-minded-

ness means bringing home our message convincingly. Not before you make the other man see unionism in the light in which you see it will you have made a union man out of a non-union man. Dragging a wife's husband or a mother's boy to the saloon for baptism, is not likely to appeal favorably to the wife, to the mother or to anyone with a sense of respectability. It pays to ply our trade upon the highest plane possible.

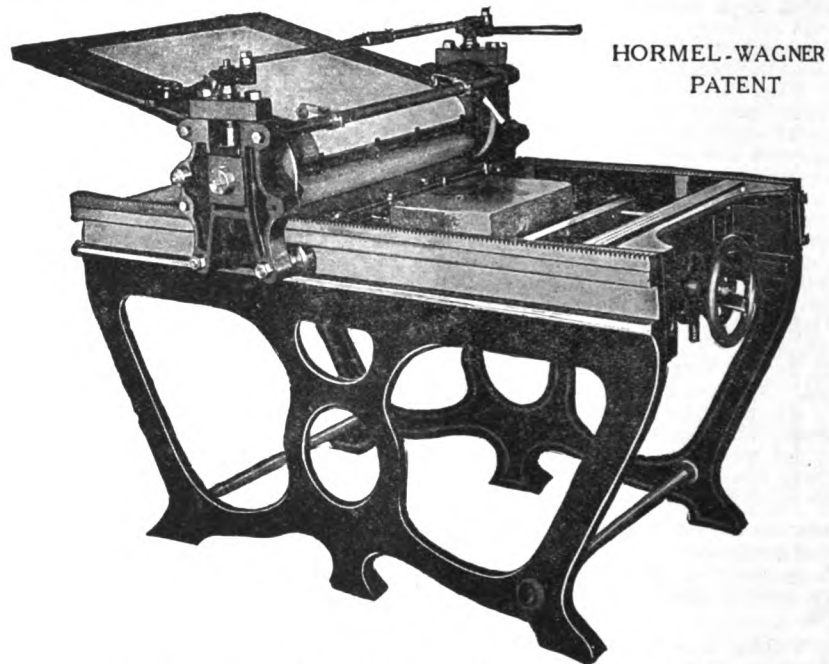
Education varies in mental aspects as dresses vary according to taste. The view point on education of a society editor differs from that of a labor editor as the former's salary differs from the latter's salary. Accomplished society manners constitutes the main features in education concerning society people. A clear understanding regarding social and industrial conditions comprise the fundamentals in the education of a workingman. To be conversant on matters pertaining to the interest of labor is an object well worth aspiring for. Nothing will ever free labor from social and economic dependence except learning to think and act independently.

Many are the fields of knowledge—too numerous for one to gather a diligent idea of all. Individuals have inborn talents, have pronounced tastes. Talents need to be consulted, tastes must be analyzed before plunging into the arena—education. There is one advantage that we have today: possibilities for self-education are greater now than ever before, notwithstanding all our shortcomings. True, few wage earners have the opportunity to delve into the depths of knowledge whole-heartedly; nevertheless conditions nowadays make it easier for one to read good books, to take in good lectures and to get some specific training in some special department of knowledge. Inadequate as our school and educational system is, it provides larger educational opportunities now than in days gone by. We have more and better equipped schools now than ever. Libraries are more numerous and books more plentiful than at any other time. Public institutions and opportunities for learning will increase as the people determine upon more and better facilities. Progress is but a reflex of the human mind. Knowledge, though not yet free nor its teaching immune from the influence of class interest, will liberate itself from old-time fetters as speedily as the people determine, to class, learning as the ideal property of all the people. History makes it point clear that people will not possess anything they do not conquer by will or by might. It was no easy task for science and progressive teaching to break the monastery wall within whose confines education lied for many

centuries. People now move with a freer atmosphere than then, and science no longer needs go down on its knees to escape inquisition of a highly prejudiced world; though our institutions of learning and its methods are still heavily screened by the

permanent exhibitions with the intent to serve two purposes: first, to imbue the minds of lithographers with higher ideals, and, secondly, to cultivate the public mind of the educational and business usefulness lithography holds out to the world.

# WAGNER UNIVERSAL HAND PRESS

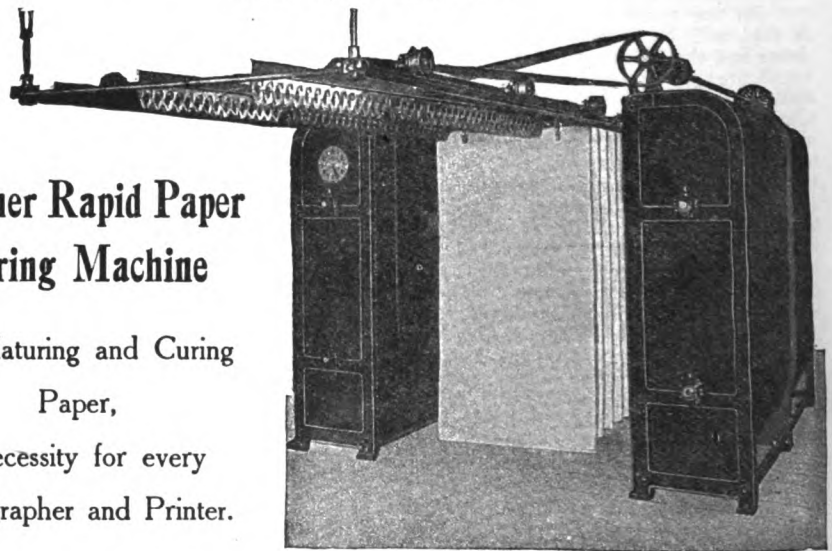


HORMEL-WAGNER  
PATENT

For Direct and Offset Printing, Proving and Transferring  
From Stone, Plate, Type, Steel Engraving, Half Tone, Electrotypes and Albortype  
SIZES:—20" x 26" and 32" x 36"

## Wagner Rapid Paper Curing Machine

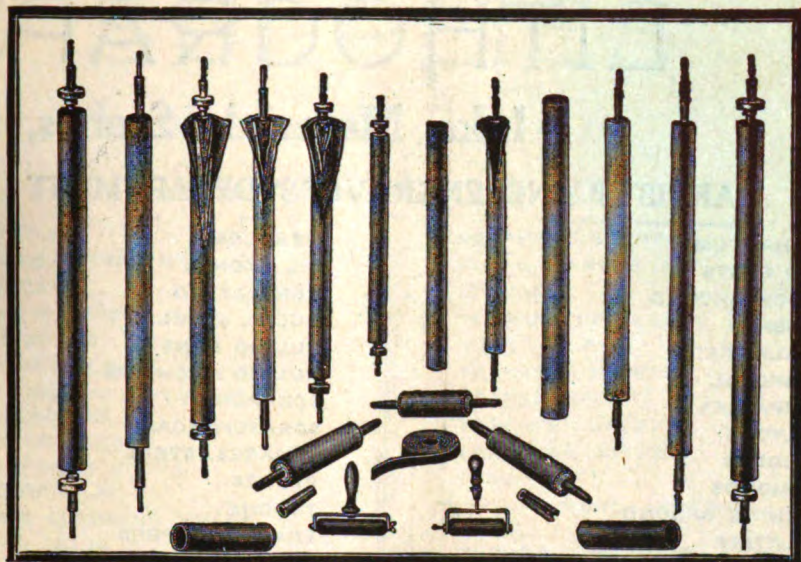
for Maturing and Curing  
Paper,  
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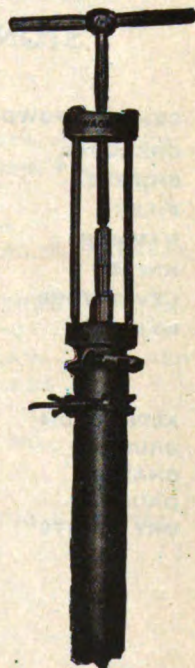
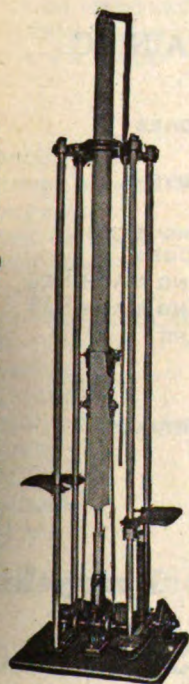
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Muslin Covers for Water Brass Rollers in  
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**Inks, Materials, Stones, Bronzes**

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NEEDLES  
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PENS, LITHO  
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ROLLERS, LEATHER & RUBBER  
ROLLER HANDLES  
SAFETCH SOLUTION, F & L  
SCRAPER WOOD

SCRAPER LEATHER  
SLABS, MARBLE INK  
SPONGES  
STICKING UP PLATES  
SNAKE SLIPS  
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BOILED OIL  
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ENAMELED MOLESKIN  
FELT  
FLANNEL  
FLY CORD  
INKS FOR ALL PROCESSES  
KNIVES  
MOLLETON  
MOLESKIN  
PALM OIL

RUBBER BLANKETS, IMPORTED  
SAFETCH SOLUTION, F & L  
SAND PAPER  
SIZES, GOLD, ETC.  
STEAMPRESS ROLLER SCRAPER  
KNIVES  
SULPHUR, POWDERED  
VARNISHES, LITHO  
ZINC PLATES, PLAIN & GRAINED  
BRONZING MACHINES  
IRON BLOCKS WITH CLAMPS  
METAL DECORATING  
MACHINERY  
STONE TROLLEYS  
ROLLER EMBOSsing MACHINES

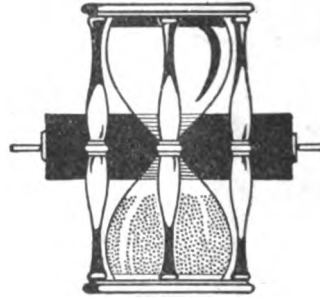
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# Time and the Roller

Time is the tester of all things. Our Lithograph Rollers are built, from the core up, to resist the ravages of time. The best grade of flannel is used, the skins are carefully selected, and sewed and finished off by hand, producing a very satisfactory and durable Roller. All the work is personally supervised by an expert.

Leather Roller Covers, sewed and ready to slip on flannel covered stocks, Molleton, Moleskin, and Scraper Leather can be supplied promptly.

Within the city limits we have automobile call and delivery service.

Owing to the congested freight conditions, we would urge the placing of orders a few weeks before the Rollers, or supplies, are actually needed. This would eliminate annoying and expensive delays.

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## LOCAL NO. 1

Business in New York is slow, but applications for membership are coming in fast. Report on our Christmas Fund was certainly a great cheer to 114 members of Local No. 1. On the \$2 increase of wages requested on January 1, 1919, I wish to report that 107 shops in New York have granted the increase. The spirit in which the employers responded is indeed commendable, and I trust that the same good feeling between the employers and employees will continue in 1919 as has existed in the past.

The following brothers died in service of the United States: Jos. Kropack, Harry Unbehaun, Louis Springer, Jos. Kopetsky.

The following brothers were injured in service: Paul Piegel, Frank Regensburg, Fred. Rekowsky.

The members of Local No. 1 bought in 1918 about \$8,000 of War Savings and Thrift Stamps, and I trust that the members will keep up the good work for the year of 1919.

Fraternally yours,  
CHAS. J. HOHLWECK.

The protest-resolution against Federal Prohibition as issued by the Central Federated Union of Greater New York was unanimously adopted at our meeting January 28.

## MEINER LITHO SHOP MEETING

The shop meeting held by the Miners Litho. Co. was a rousing success, after election of officers refreshments were served. The talent was supreme, especially Bro. Buell, known as the terrible Teddy Eddie, who gave a remarkable imitation of a roaring lion, when he did that all the windows broke. Bro. Lavelle was a great orator. He never sat down. Bro. Duke gave some selections, trying to beat Caruso. Bro. Sweeney had McCormick beaten to a fizzle, singing. There was never a coward were the shamrock grows and his Irish dittoes Bro. Fricke came with the solemn stuff, The Old Oaken Rocker, that he never let get full. Bro. Brickner called for a bottle of Bromo Seltzer, so that he could get home. Bro. Daly was a first class handsome waiter, doing his best with the stone grainers, till he felt that he was John L.

J. G. Powley, Rec. Sec'y.

P. S.—One brother was missing from Proving Dept. He was trying to prove to us that his mother-in-laws mother died.

## LOCAL No. 2, BUFFALO

Our worthy recording secretary, Bro. Petersen has been rather indisposed of late, which accounts for the fact that this local was not represented in the January Journal. I will endeavor to rectify this while Bro. Petersen is flirting with the flu. To tell the truth I think he is suffering from an accute attack of advanced spring fever brought on by the exceedingly mild weather we are now having in Buffalo; nevertheless Bro. Petersen has always supplied the members nationally as well as locally with breezy as well as interesting information and I shall endeavor to the best of my ability to keep up the standard he has set. I accepted the privilege of getting out this notice on short notice, therefore I hope the brothers will overlook any seeming negligence on my part and that they will get into contact with me as much as possible, so that any infomration which they think would benefit "labor and all its interests" may be brought before the members.

The officers were elated at the excellent attendance at the first meeting of the year, it was one of the kind we should have more often and probably will have. Our officers are certainly deserving of a one hundred per cent, backing because they are loyal, efficient and plugging all the time; it does seem as if some of the members who are so handy at telling (in the place around the corner) how things ought to be done would put in an appearance and give the officers the aid of their superior, far-seeing ability. We have a president (Max Beuthan) second to none, when it comes to attendance at meetings and also hustling on the outside, even the flu has no terrors for Max who visits a brother when sick or afflicted, regardless of the nature of the sickness. Now brothers in view of this fact and others equally emphatic as to the earnestness of your officers, don't you think that you are laying down when you stay away from meetings. Only within the last few meetings the writer has had occasion to remark that some of the Bros. were not entitled to receive the local sick benefit either through non-attendance to meetings or lack of interest in the principles upon which our by-laws and constitution are founded. The members should have enough interest in the association to read up the constitution and the by-laws of the local, if they haven't got them, let them put in a request to the rec. sec'y. who will furnish them, then the officers will not be called upon to explain the

We had quite a good attendance at the last two meetings, and we think that the local council is to be congratulated on the recommendations they put through, which, we think, have quite a bit to do with the increased attendance.

If anybody thinks that 13 is a jinx or hoodoo, we refer them to Chas. Werner, our smiling plate preparer.

They Came. They Saw, They Conquered!

Local No. 12 sent their famous road team of bowlers to Buffalo the 1st of March and we must say, that if they can lithograph as well as they can bowl, why, they can work anywhere. The boys were met at the Black Rock station by Vice-President Emil Mernberger and escorted to the White Elephant Hotel where they dined and rented accommodations for the night, after which they adjourned to Host Petersen's alleys, where, after much indifferent bowling (on the part of the Buffalonians especially our crack southpaw, or is it souse paw, Carl Ayasse), the Brothers from Local No. 12 were proclaimed winners by a large majority.

We then sat down to one of the feeds for which Host Petersen is famous; the tables were formed in the shape of a large T in honor of the visitors and everybody enjoyed a very hearty repast, enlivened by some very interesting talking on the part of Bros. Turnbull, McHee and Lennie of Toronto who, in a few well chosen remarks, told us of conditions in the trade over the border and thanked Local No. 2 for the good time shown them, and they extended to us an invitation to visit them and partake of Canadian hospitality, which we undoubtedly will do and we'll be on the job when it comes to "shooting them down the alley," too.

Out-of-town members are hereby notified that in accordance with the constitution of our organization they are subject to a fine of \$5.00 if they accept a position and go to work at the trade in this jurisdiction without notifying our Pres. Max Beuthan, 22 Interpark Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. This rule will be rigidly upheld and enforced, so govern yourself accordingly.

F. G. H.

#### DUNKIRK BRANCH OF No. 2

Business conditions in regards to our trade are very slack just now, but we are looking forward to being busy soon. We are all taking turns in the lay-off so as to put every brother on an equal base. Brothers Reichert and (Tippy) Lanagan are both wearing the smile that won't come off since the new front

delivery has been added to the offset press.

Brothers Cook and Zeller sure are improving at their old game of sixty-six and play like real champions (sometimes). Petrella has taken up a new occupation now—shop painter or heavy hand artist, but we must give him and Brother Seel great credit for playing the real part of volunteer fire fighters when we had quite a blaze in the Alley a short time ago. Some of you will be pleased to know that I received a letter from Bro. Joe Welch who is in Angouleme, France—Says he is well and wishes to be remembered to the boys, also says, he expects to return to the States about July 4th. Also heard from Bro. Chas. J. Ertel—Says he is busy as all navy men are just about now, and wishes to be remembered to the boys also. Some of the Brothers paid a visit to our Local on March 1st and had a bully time. It was reported, more would have attended had weather conditions permitted. Come along, Brothers, the more the merrier, you know. Steinmetz and Young are getting ready for the Spring fishing. Their record last year for hook and line fishing was 449 fish in six and one-half hours between the two of them. Some catch, eh fellows? Must say, we certainly enjoyed the visit of our officers of Local No. 2—namely President Max Beuthan and Secretary Frank J. Petersen. Their speeches were good. (Come again!) Brother Mock is back with us again, he also gave us a good address. Guess this is all for this time.

I am as ever,

CHAS. W. YOUNG.

#### LOCAL No. 3, BOSTON

Business conditions in all establishments here are good.

Brother John E. Rehm, a loyal member of our union for over 35 years, passed away on March 8th, leaving a wife, one son and two daughters. Bro. Rehm had been suffering with a lingering ailment the past five years. To all the brothers of the Local who contributed so generously to the aid of Bro. Rehm, a short time ago, it must bring a sort of satisfaction to know that their aid was the means of bringing sunshine into the last few days of our loyal brother John E. Rehm.

Our most sincere sympathy is extended to his family and relatives.

Our Local also lost by death, on February 14th, Bro. Robert Sturn, a litho

artist. Bro. Sturn came to his death by his own hand. It was reported that he had lost his wife, by death, a few months ago, and that he had been very despondent of late.

Bro. Sturn was a well-built, fine appearing, good-mannered gentleman and it was a great shock to all those who had met him to learn of his sad death.

The committee appointed, at a previous meeting of the Local, to arrange for an entertainment, reported at our last meeting in favor of holding a banquet on Saturday evening, April 19th. The committee's report was accepted, and the arrangements for the banquet are now being completed.

For those brothers who enjoy a night of pleasure and feasting this banquet will be the opportunity of the year. The menu that is to be presented should satisfy the most ardent and critical epicurean.

The next regular meeting of Local No. 3 will be held Friday evening, April 11th, usual time and place. S. J. W.

#### LOCAL No. 4, CHICAGO

The members present at the regular meeting on March 14th unanimously endorsed the proposition to urge the National Council in proposing an "overtime restriction law" similar to the by-law adopted by Local No. 4. It is the opinion of the members here that it should be adopted as a national law. The provisions of said overtime by-law of Local No. 4 went into effect on March 1st. There can be no question as to the fairness of such a law—it is fair to employee and employer.

The Local Council is now busy investigating statistical reports of every shop in this jurisdiction. Applications are coming in at a lively rate, and we are rapidly approaching the day when we can truthfully say that we are as nearly 100 per cent organized as we wish to be. Business is fair. R. B.

#### LOCAL No. 5, ST. LOUIS

The success of our new Journal depends on our live wires, the May issue, without doubt, will be a live one. Local No. 5 will do their bit. The correspondent for No. 5 asks that the Brothers co-operate with him. If you hear of any news items, let him know about them. Your assistance will be appreciated; now don't all speak at once.

At our special regular meeting the attendance was great, due perhaps because it was a special-regular and a fine if not present. I am afraid some of the

Brothers will have to find something better when they say "I live out in the country," or "My wife was sick." We should make our meeting hall our second home.

Recently one of our officers had a phone installed. The phone rang one evening; he immediately laid his paper aside and brushed the ashes from his cigar, walked to the phone, lifted the receiver and said: "Hello!" The party on the other end of the line says (having confidence in the operator's connection): "Hello, Gast brewery, send me 2 barrels of beer, and — — —"

Bro. Wm. Blake of Little Rock passed through St. Louis on his way to join Edwards & Deutsch.

Bro. Otto Tatsch of Hannibal went to Cleveland.

Bro. Jansen, formerly of Greeley Printing Co., left for Dallas. Bro. Henry Mathieu received his withdrawal card from Local No. 5; he is going to work at the British Cigarette Co., Shanghai, China, were former Bro. Fred Shanart is working for some time.

There are none seeking employment here and business is good generally.

The art of give and take is one of the greatest accomplishments of life. To interpret the words and deeds of others at their best, to be slow to take offense, to give generously of ourselves—this is to make daily life a stream that blesses as it flows. E. P.

#### LOCAL No. 6, CLEVELAND

Business in this locality is good, all shops report busy. We are glad to see the soldier boys gradually coming back and getting on the job again. A new shop is about to start up, The Harris Litho. & Eng. Co. It seems to be starting right, more power to it.

We have lost by death Brother John W. McNally, who has been with us for only a short time. Bro. McNally and two of his children, one eight years and the other eight months old, died of Influenza and were buried together March 10th. This was an extremely sad case. The Local extends their heartfelt sympathy to the Brother's surviving family.

Bro. Edw. Shain (Ginks), for a number of years connected with this Local, now in Louisville, Ky., one of the regular Guys, has embarked on the sea of Matrimony, according to the announcement which came to our notice. We all join in wishing Ed. a long and happy voyage, trusting he has taken a seaworthy schooner.

Bro. Otto Arend, after years of

watchful waiting, has at last got his reward, a bouncing baby girl. Congratulations! Otto may have taken notice of the boost given Bro. Crow's milk. Bro. Shain may also take notice.  
C. S. B.

#### LOCAL No. 8, CINCINNATI

Local No. 8 met in regular session on the 7th and 21st inst. and had a good attendance at both meetings, which is very encouraging for our officers and the Brothers should continue to attend and also encourage indifferent members to show up and do their bit in helping the good work along.

We now have 12 brothers on the sick list, but a few are about to return to work; the influenza is surely playing havoc in this vicinity and we hope, it will soon disappear from our midst.

The shops in our jurisdiction, with the exception of one or two, are working full time with all Brothers working.

We still have one shop, a member of the Employers' Ass'n, working 53 hours, and we cannot see why they violate their own ruling by letting their own members work 53 hours at straight time, and we do hope they will remedy this evil before long, as they surely know they are getting the long end of an illgotten gain on the other members of the Employers' Ass'n. This firm is the Donaldson Litho Co. of Newport, Ky.

Two applications were received to-night and more are to follow.

Cincinnati is tightening up and with a little more push we ought to be over the top soon.  
J. K.

#### LOCAL No. 9, DETROIT

The meeting was called to order by Pres. Keith at 8 P. M. sharp; the attendance was fair. The Brothers seemed to have much fighting spirit, quite some contest over collecting some past due notes. It behooves all Brothers that owe Local No. 9 money to pay up, for it will be charged against their dues and puts them in a lower class rate on their mortuary insurance. Our hard-working Bro. Gebhart requests all members to immediately send in their due books for the financial committee to go over them. The Brothers are also requested to settle up their balance on the one-half of one per cent. assessment. There was a motion passed to fine any member \$10.00 for writing or seeking a position in our jurisdiction without consent of our President. There was a member from another local in our city last week, seeking a position without first seeing our President. This is very bad and that

member will be called to account for same. Mr. Fred Wild was made a Bro. member. We were sorry to learn that Bro. Danke, artist, was to leave us, he is going East. It's with much regret that we see this Brother leave our local, for he is some regular fellow both in attendance and personality. We were sorry to learn that Bro. Bleich has been on the sick list for ten days. Well, we have now payed our hall rent, that gives us at least another year with a roof to meet under. Bro. Chas. Creusere seemed unusual happy and left early, must be he has good news from his two boys over there. Chas. is with the Detroit Name Plate Co. and very busy, he says. Most of the shops are busy except the Calvert Co., who are about to lose another one of these fellows. He's going to haul water for a milk company here. Mr. Johnson of the Federal Co. is also going to quit the trade, we hear. The Federal Co. will start on a 48-hour schedule April 1st. The Artcraft Co. have hired two engravers, one a local man and one from Denver, Col. Tom Morris of the Chicago Local has accepted a position with the Stubbs Litho Co. here as prover. We had a letter from 1st Vice-President Maitland. Most of the Brothers who heard him talk were greatly surprised and pleased at his masterful talk and we want to see and hear more of him.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. MEL.

#### LOCAL No. 10, ST. PAUL

No doubt some of the Brothers will be struck when they discover some notices from the Twin Cities in the Journal, but here it goes just the same.

Business has been very good here all winter, some of the shops work quite a bit of overtime.

Bro. Geo. Dougherty dropped in town to install a new Harris press for Brown & Bigelow and has made good as usual and departed for parts unknown. Geo. seems to like St. Paul and stayed just as long as he could. His B. V. D.'s did not just fit the weather but he found a nice, soft, warm spot at Uber's Chocolate Parlor and then kept out of the weather and trouble.

The Flu did not get many of the Brothers here, but there have been quite a few laid up otherwise.

Bro. Geo. Bleckinger slipped on the ice and injured his leg and has been confined to his bed for some time. No, he was not, he was just going to work. Bro. Joe Lucker is in the hospital for

an operation and the members wish them both a speedy recovery.

Bro. Braunstein got away to a good start on the president's job and we look for some good results from him. Bro. Walter Blake blowed in from Chicago and is working at L. F. Dow Co.

The fishing season is drawing near and the boys are busy getting their tackle together.

The writer is heartily in favor of Bro. Buxbaum's letter in regards to a convention this year, for with such a National Council as we now have, we need have no fear of going back.

The Brothers are patiently waiting for the new big journal and we promise to have something to offer ourselves.

Will try and have some real news for next time.

Best wishes and kind regards to all the Brothers.

Fraternally yours,

F. E. S.

#### LOCAL No. 11, ROCHESTER

The strike in the Stecher's Co. was concluded upon a satisfactory agreement arrived at between the Company and International President Philip Bock, spokesman for the strikers. Work was resumed Monday, March 24th.

#### LOCAL No. 14, PHILADELPHIA

At our last regular meeting the 3rd and final reading of a change in dues, as recommended by the Ways and Means Committee, from \$1.25 to \$2.00, was given special preference in the order of business. And strange as it may seem, when the roll was called, every member of the local was present except the Brothers who are keeping an eye on the Rhine over there and Bro. Fred. Myers, somewhere in Lapland deer hunting. As could be expected, such a large turnout was not all of one mind, there were the pro and con, some of them who never took the floor before debated the "Why" with such eloquence as would have done honor to the late ex-President Roosevelt.

When finally a vote was taken the result was: \$1.75 dues for participant members, \$1.50 for apprentices, and \$1.25 for nonparticipants, which, together with the benefit paid by the National Office, will net \$11.00 to sick and \$6.00 to unemployed members. No action has been taken as yet on the readjustment or raise on the initiation fee on account of too much other business on hand.

Business reports in this city are very

good and with prospects to be still better.

Bro. Harry Shevlin of this local just reached town from over-sea service. At the request of President Shackelton he spoke of his experience. At times his talk was livened with good humor intermingled with the grimness of horror, pointing at his scalp disfigured by shrapnels. Though he went out for the count at Chateau Thierry, by no means has he lost his head nor witty ways. He started his rehearsal by asking how smoky Pittsburgh would get along for light or moonshine after July 1st, and he closed his address, saying, since he lives after coming through H-1 in France, he won't die until Ireland comes into her own.

And now, Bro. Editor, all eyes are trained in the direction of the new Journal. It being springtime now, you should plant a whole acre so all entitled will be sure of their copy.

We would also like to read an article on the 44 hour proposition from some of its advocates, who thoroughly understand it, on what to claim for a substantial foundation.

Ordinarily we know, production is greater than ever before, and that the workman has to a greater extent brought this about by his experience and by applying them in such a way as Mr. Harris did when a pressman and now a builder of one of the most efficient presses, which turns out more work in less time. Is this your argument?

JAMES J. McK.

#### LOCAL No. 16, LOUISVILLE

Local No. 16 had a bowling party on Saturday afternoon, March 1st. The Ten Pin Contest resulted as follows: Team No. 1, Jack Hodapp, captain, 786-793-799; Team No. 2, Peter Bauscher, captain, 796-806-883. Jack Feldkamp was the star performer, making five strikes in succession. Teams of any other local are hereby challenged, Locals No. 2 and 12 preferred. The Duck Pin contest was equally as exciting, but the scores were too large to be published. Thos. Dowling, Ben Schultjan and Jim Keaney were the best in this contest.

The champion bowler of Local No. 16 was not present, but listen, gentle reader, and have the camphor ready while I tell you the reason. This well-known and distinguished gentleman slipped away very quietly without telling any of us, to take unto himself a wife. Local No. 16 wishes to extend to

Bro. Edward Irish Shain and his bride their harty congratulations and best wishes. Captain Tom Dunlap was best man and perhaps this may get him in the notion. Be careful, Captain!

There is still a chance for any Lithographer to get married.

B. NEE.

#### LOCAL No. 24, PITTSBURGH

Our meeting held March 20 was somewhat of a surprise, full attendance, quite unusual, especially on a fine night as that. Rain seems to be the rule on meeting nights within our burgh, and, our members not being used to the "wet stuff, of course, makes them stay away. Going to a good "movie" at the same night is different, we admit, it has attraction, and there is a reason for members forgetting whither they were bound for originally. Most all of our members are good union men, however, some find little charm in sitting at meetings so void of interest and pluck, that a brother member who remarked last night, "a little pep would go a long way" expressed more than a mere opinion. We are anticipating a few new applicants, another step in the right direction, and with the good work being kept up will bring our Local to a higher mark of unionism. The higher the percentage of organized lithographers is, the easier can labor problems be solved. Let us earnestly resolve to practise co-operation and solidarity and thus harvest the fruit thereof. This is about all I care to say this time; but hope that the April issue of the Journal will bust with news.

Fraternally yours,

B. B.

#### LOCAL No. 25, KANSAS CITY

Doubtless the ideal weather was responsible for the commendable attendance of our last meeting. Shop delegates and groups reported business to be normal. Tentative plans were presented and a committee was appointed to effect an independent organization within the local to be known as a welfare club for the purpose of aiding financially its members when sick by creating and maintaining a fund of two hundred dollars by a pro ratio assessment among its members, out of which shall be paid fifteen dollars weekly benefits to sick members, but not to exceed ten weeks in one year. This is separate from the six dollars paid from the relief fund of the regular organization. The realization of this commendable

project depends upon the attitude of the local. Determination and co-operation is essential for the success of this organization.

April 21 is the day when the next government loan is to be floated, and the people will again be asked for subscription. This is the loan for peace, and the price we pay for peace. Will your desire for peace, your patriotic love of liberty, your ardor and passion for your country stand the pocketbook test? Are you going to help to bring our boys home?

We have received postcards from Brothers Geo. Rey King and Fred Fats, who are with the American forces in Germany. We can anticipate their homecoming soon, as well as the others over there and those in the camps here. Bro. William Vice has returned from the Navy.

Our Local's fourth sentinel, Bro. Geo. Keigan, has deserted his post by accepting a position in Wichita, Kans. Bro. Al Vlick has returned to Chicago. Bro. Theo. Doll is now working in Oklahoma City. Bro. C. C. Thompson has accepted a position in Rochester, N. Y. Bro. C. O. Mueller of Local No. 10, St. Paul, attended our last meeting. Our Local's Vice-President, Bro. Marvin W. Fowks, has returned to work after two weeks' illness. Our Wichita group reports Bro. Dr. William M. Pugh leaving the trade to take up the practice of dentistry. Bro. Geo. Blum returns from the Navy and Bro. John A. Davis accepts a position in Waco, Texas.

J. D.

#### LOCAL No. 36, PORTLAND

Reports come in from different sections of the North West, some are very busy and some are very slack.

We had a good attendance at our last meeting of March 4th, all members present save one. We also had a visitor, Bro. J. Bjorklund, of San Francisco, who is now an ink salesman. Bro. Jack is looking fine and has all the qualities of making a good salesman. Local No. 36 wishes him success in his new vocation.

Bro. C. B. McKee had his finger bruised very seriously last week while adjusting some part of his press; he was able to be at work the next day.

Bro. H. J. Rhodes of Vancouver, B. C., sends in a very good article on Quality and Trade Protection, which every Brother ought to read carefully.

C. A. Z.

## CANADA

## LOCAL No. 12, TORONTO

At our regular meeting March 19, business reported good.

We have four new faces in the lineup, also four more applications were read and balloted favorably, so the good work goes on.

Our annual "At Home" will be held on Friday, March 2nd. Every member residing inside the city limits is on the committee, so success is assured.

Some little time was spent on the 44-hour question.

We want 44 hours, and we want it now.

We feel that we should act with the Printers and Bookbinders on the hours of labor question.

Whereas we have so many plants throughout the country, in which both trades work side by side, it seems such utter folly that we should stand flat-footed while they break the trail.

A resolution was sent on to General Office re same.

"Ye Menie" Bowlers have all returned safely from their excursion to Buffalo. While I would not dare give a detailed account of the trip, it sure was a "Hum-Dinger." For hospitality, Local No. 2 has them all stopped. They even let us win the games. After the games a banquet, after supper they said nice things to us, which we said right back, and we all felt pretty good about it. They are coming over to see us soon, and we are going to try to equal their kindness, with one exception—they must roll to win.

Bro. Nurnberger as chairman of entertainment committee was untiring in his efforts and left nothing to be desired.

GEORGE.

## LOCAL No. 27, MONTREAL

Local No. 27 desires to call attention of the Brothers of other locals to Article 13 of the constitution, so that we may be fair to one another at this particular time of readjustments.—As far as the writer's knowledge goes, there seems to be quite a number of men out of work, and to the placing of these men a general knowledge on local conditions is essential. Therefore, any one writing to Montreal please get in touch with one of the local officers for our mutual benefit.

Business seems to be about normal locally. We received your notice re the coming "Banner Number". We will en-

deavor to have a little article in same.

With best wishes to you,

Fraternally yours,

C. M. B.

Local No. 27 opened its new hall on Amherst Street Friday night in a blaze of glory, the attendance was above the ordinary. Bro. Bist, our new president, with his winning smile, was in the chair; he felt right at home and made everybody else feel the same. Brothers Hitchcock and Anderson also looked well in their cages; although neither one of them looked dangerous, of course, you can't always go by looks, however, the change seemed to be appreciated by all. Questions were debated with more interest than heretofore, which is indeed a very good sign. Once you've got the members getting up on the floor, taking part in the debates, you are sure of a good attendance. We have two Brothers from Local No. 1 working in our city and we hope to have the pleasure of welcoming them at our next meeting, which will be on the 4th of April; so let us all be there.

It has been whispered around (with what degree of truth I don't know) that our General President Philip Bock was going to pay us a visit in the near future; let us hope it is true, and why shouldn't it be? One would think he would like to come and see if we are real human beings or not, and we would like to see if he is as good as we are told he is. I hope, this will not make him feel chesty.

Bro. Labonne paid us a visit from St. Thomas (which, I believe, is the 31st largest city in Ontario) and he looks just as large as life.

Bro. Grenier is responsible for procuring us our new home, and for which he is to be congratulated.

Our Local is going to run a euchre and dance on the 25th of April. We hope it to be a social and financial success, which, no doubt, it will be, providing all the Brothers assume the responsibility of making it so.

Here's to the success of our euchre and dance!

Fraternally yours,

H. F. C.

## LOCAL No. 31, WINNIPEG

Local 31 had the pleasure of welcoming First President Samuel Maitland on the 17th of March, and judging by the success of his mission here, we must admit that it is no wonder the several reports in our Journal are so unanimous in approval of his work.

The manner in which he rushed his business through has relieved a situation here which threatened to become stagnant. Judge for yourselves. Winnipeg Local 31 had been trying for some time to make Bulman Brothers of this city understand that, owing to conditions of living and high costs an increase in wages was necessary. When Letter No. 26 was sent in it was ignored altogether, then we got busy; so did Sam.

The result is that we have secured a \$4 increase from that firm and a satisfactory agreement arrived at with the Stovel Co.

We do not forget that we owe our success to the hearty support of the International Officers and the Council who came through with the necessary punch by giving their sanction to strike if it could not be avoided. We want to thank them all for the consideration shown us. If we had any kick coming we would mention (in the form of a gentle hint) that Sam Maitland had fixed up things thoroughly at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

However, all is well that ends well, and we hope that our Local will take note that the best way to bring your membership up to the 100 per cent mark is by starting something—and then have Sam Maitland come around and settle it on St. Patrick's Day.

OSCAR CHARETTE, Secretary.

#### LOCAL No. 40, OTTAWA

Our last regular meeting was held with about 50 per cent attendance; one initiation took place.

Ed. Maddox arrived from over-seas and will be at his old place of business in the near future.

Local No. 40 would like to know why the annual report of head office could not have been printed in our Journal instead of in the old manner, especially now, as there will be more available space.

Benedict and the Ottawa Hockey Team are away to the West to bring back some more laurels for themselves.

Joe Brown has at last reached the highest place in the A. B. N. Co., and his next move, if any, will be on the roof, while J. B. Macdonald has descended a little.

If George does not convince those type fellows that they are in the wrong, it will be no fault of his, as they have been told often enough.

Keep it up, George, they will begin to believe it by and by.

Willie didn't want to take holidays

just now, but the M. N. O. said, he had better before things got so busy, and anyhow, he needed a rest.

Hoping, all will be better soon,  
Yours,

J. H. H.

#### LOCAL No. 42, HAMILTON

Local No. 42 wishes to make a report for the April issue.

Business continues to be very good in this jurisdiction with everybody working full time. At our last regular meeting, held March 13th, a very interesting letter was read from Bro. Lunan, of London, to the effect that the London members are getting businesslike. Recently the members held a meeting and elected Bro. Lunan chairman and Bro. R. Brown secretary-treasurer of the London and St. Thomas branch. At this meeting five applications for membership were received. It is gratifying to know that this is through the efforts of our worthy Bro. Samuel Maitland, first vice-president, and our local President William Waterstraat, who paid Hamilton, London and St. Thomas a visit early in February, for the purpose to organize. Continue the good work, boys, as organization means success in the future. We all look forward to the day when forty-four hours shall be a week's work in the Lithographic industry. All Hamilton members kindly take notice that on the second Thursday night each month is our regular meeting, Lister Building, and all members are requested to turn out at our next meeting on the second Thursday in April, as this is our quarterly meeting and a full report will be given regarding the financial standing of Local No. 42. At our last meeting a motion was made and passed, that all members not attending quarterly meetings shall be fined fifty cents, unless reported sick; did you get this—Bro. Gibson, Jones and Smith?

Bro. Bill Waterstraat paid a short visit to Buffalo lately; purely a pleasure trip. In his absence some one else did the business.

Bros. Askin and Petrie are very busy these days trying to organize a Gold Fish Club, but aren't meeting with much success; other kinds seem more popular in Lent.

One of our Micks (Mc) members is bemoaning the loss of five good dollars, which he was foolish enough to bet on the St. Pats bunch in the recent Hockey games. Fingers eat them raw, how about it, Archie?

Faternally,

P. F. ENGLAND.

FROM A MEMBER OF LOCAL  
DAYTON

Having been doubly handicapped in the way of securing something of interest to report in the April number of our Journal, first by having been away from the trade almost two months now and, secondly, by being unable to attend the March meeting of our Local, I am unable to give anything in the way of a complete and interesting report of the doings of Local No. 33. However, after a short chat with our local president I am able to state that business in this jurisdiction is good, with all members on the active list. Quite a few changes have been made by our members within the past month, all of which we hope will prove successful.

It was with great pleasure that I read and partly re-read several articles in last month's issue of the Journal, especially those entitled "A Poster Chat," "Let Motion Pictures Do Your Boosting," and the one under the caption of "Education." It is the writer's belief that within those three articles lie brighter hopes for the future success and advancement of not only the lithographic industry but for our own organization, something worthy of the highest consideration by those to whom is entrusted the guidance of our association.

While the one treating on the educating of our members to the highest degree of efficiency will no doubt receive, at least at the present time, the most thought and consideration, the ideas contained in the other two are of no less importance inasmuch as all three can be linked together and used as stepping stones to the desired achievements.

Advertising, which is the keynote of two of the articles, is something worth more to any organization than just mere consideration and especially to one who depends for a livelihood upon the production of that which is used by the advertiser. In the acquiring of the higher degree of efficiency the members of our organization will, beyond a doubt, be better equipped to produce something of value for the advertiser both in the way of workmanship and result-producing ideas, which in turn will create a greater confidence among the consumers both for the advertiser and the producer of the advertising. It is upon this score that I agree with the writer of "A Poster Chat" wherein he states that poster advertising is more than a business proposition—it is a public concern.

The old theory that goods were made

to meet a certain demand has long since been supplemented by a newer and broader theory that a producer in addition to manufacturing the goods must create a demand for them. Is it not true, in a sense of the word with us, that in addition to producing the material for the advertiser we should at every opportunity lend every effort to creating a demand for our product. While the idea of motion picture films to be used in arousing the interest of the public in the lithographic industry may seem rather far-fetched to some of us at the present time, it is ideas along these lines that will make for the future of the lithographic industry and consequently our own A. L. of A.

Faternally, "V."

## QUALITY.

Quality stands for Trade Protection and it is the duty of every workman to help protect his own trade by maintaining the quality of his work. It pays to do good work, not only from the pleasure and satisfaction to be derived from it, or from an educational standpoint, but also from pure self-interest. The employer may take the work in hand from whatever motive he chooses, or at whatever price he chooses, but let us as trade union workmen maintain the quality—it is our one great asset.

When the quality of any article drops below a certain level it becomes doomed henceforth, the public having no further use for it. Employers know this and the majority of them endeavor to encourage their workmen to produce good work. It is the make-money-quick employer the trade has to fear. He has no use for quality so long as the work just clears the danger point, and he has no use for lithography save for the dollars it may bring him at the moment. It is therefore up to the workman, and especially the trade union workman, to maintain the standard of his work.

This brings up the important question of the training of the workman! Surely, if quality stands for Trade Protection, it is the duty of the trade organization to make provision for technical instruction for its young members. We cannot ask our employers to do this for us, but we can ask those who are interested to co-operate with us in the matter. Meantime we must admit our responsibility, get busy and, while continuing the discussion of the important problems relating to hours, wages, etc., let us not neglect the education of the lithographer of the future in the "whys" and the "wherefors" of our beautiful, if

somewhat complex, art, which, if the quality is safeguarded, is yet but an infant.

Old Cog to young Snakeslip—Some transfer that last one? A sixteenth of an inch too long, but I managed to fix it. Young Snakeslip—Guess that's where technical education comes in handy. How did you fix it? Old Cog—Well, I just divided the difference, allowing an eighth part on either side. Then I ran off the job. Young Snakeslip—Sounds all right, eight and eight are sixteen. Eh!

H. J. RHODES.

### PLATE PRINTING

In reference to an article from Local No. 2 in March Journal regarding printing from plate on Offset Presses. Have heard discussions and arguments year after year and from experience as an Offset Pressman for the past 12 years will express my view on the subject.

Act I. A plate should be properly grained to start with and not merely scratched on the surface by flat marbles, etc. Then counter-etched just before the transfer is put upon the plate.

Act II. The transferrer's impressions should be fresh so the ink gets into the grain and sufficient squeeze in pulling same over. Good care taken by the transferrer and you will have a bang-up plate.

Act III. Now if the pressman has his machine in first class condition, which is the most essential part, even dampers and good rollers, pressure on press correct and a good transfer there is no reason why you can't get as many as a hundred thousand off of a plate.

Now, one will always try to shift the blame on another, pressman on transferrer and transferrer on pressman. If the transferrer and pressman would work together a considerable amount of trouble could be avoided. Sometimes, without the fault of a transferrer, a plate isn't as good as it should be; if he would acquaint the pressman of said fact he could work the plate accordingly, but in most cases he says nothing, or says it was O. K. And again the pressman if he spoils the plate should not be so dishonorable as to blame it on the transferrer. Now, very often a pressman will start a job and probably at a 50 M. run the plate looks flat; he may have some oil still in his grain rollers or has just washed his blanket, or the asplatum does not roll away from the work on the plate; he immediately takes a sponge or brush with acid and gives the plate an etch, thereby thinning the work and destroying the plate for the long

edition. If you have an edition as you say of 2,500 impressions, which is a small run, there is no reason for the plate to go bad on the last 1 M. if the previous 1,500 are good and you couldn't blame the transferrer, but if the pressman had to nurse the plate to get the first 1,500 impressions off, it would be better if he never had the plate on the press at all.

I have seen plate preparers grain a plate on the reverse side of a plate, when common sense will tell you there is only one side of a plate, and after it is grained on the one side the other side has been so abused that you can see small hobs and even pieces of metal break out in places. We should never say we know it all, but a pressman after running 1,500 sheets can tell then and there if a plate will run 1,000 more or 150,000 more. I have seen the 2nd, 3rd and even 4th editions of 50 M. each, and it seemed each was better as a plate gets what I call set, and it takes quite a little abuse to destroy it, especially a plate that has been photographed upon.

So if a plate goes bad, it is the fault of not only one person but may be the fault of both pressman and transferrer, and sometimes the plate preparer according to conditions in the different departments, or the inefficiency of either pressman, transferrer or plate preparer.

MRUTS.

### SPLINTERS

Rather disappointed in not seeing more articles in last month's Journal. Don't fall down on your criticism Brothers, and let us hear from all. If articles submitted by 1st vice-president are too lengthy, would suggest the Editor trim him down. Article on Education exceptionally fine. Congratulate the writer of same and hope for more. The much looked for article on Convention was very ably handled by Brother Buxbaum. Get the two articles and think them over. Glad I made a kick about jokes, and find Josephus back on the job. Don't let him stop, Brother Editor.

How about making it 7,500 on membership by June 1st? Fine winter we just passed through, so let us look up our prospects. Dig up the Lithographic garden before we spade the one at home.

Don't keep a good thing to yourself let all the men at trade in your vicinity have a part in our success.

Few more articles like "A Human Document" are fine to read. Get in the game and boost along. Look over Journal again and see if your Local is represented. If not, why not?

LINKUN.

After we went over last month's Journal where Local New York gives account of its Annual Ball we felt somewhat uncomfortable on discovering that Bro. Wm. J. Carroll's name was omitted, especially since he figured so conspicuously throughout the affair. Bro. Carroll occupied a box from which he entertained his numerous friends. When not in his box he was seen chattering with the many who know Bill, in his own characteristic way. Bro. Carroll certainly is popular among the boys and everybody. He is an Ink Salesman for the **Jaenecke-Ault Company** and an ideal salesman we dare say. Bro. Carroll possesses everything a successful salesman requires: push, tact, friends and inside acquaintances. He has our good wishes.

#### CHEERFUL NEWS FROM HARTFORD

Bro. John J. Freiberg, an International Councillor who is holding a position in Hartford, writes that he has learned to like that place very much. Hartford, he says, is not only a clean but also a most enterprising town. The one thing that he lauds above all is the splendid union spirit and good fellowship displayed by all the men, and to this he attributes the fact that Hartford radiates with a hundred percent organization. It goes without saying that Jack who likes his glass of beer in due time is worried over the slated drought—well, so were we, Jack, but after the first of July no longer, take it from us!

Frank Gehring, our former president, the other day dropped in to see what the old place looked like. When he found the office furnished with new chairs, he refused to sit on them claiming, that old cloths wear best. After a lively exchange of views he disappeared together with Secretary O'Connor, obviously to replace spent vitality, leaving the Editor unnoticed.

Three weeks ago, a messenger boy of the Sinclair & Valentine Co., carrying approximately \$4,000, fell victim to New York's new fad, "holdups." Such holdups and worse ones occur during any old hour of the day, in fashionable sections and in the slum districts, in a high-handed and in a low-handed manner near and away from Police Stations, it makes no difference to the well-trained gangsters of evil. The police force who is overworked with hunting down free speech and its advocates cannot be expected at this busy time to protect the public against minor offense: robbery, murder, etc.

Mr. Beucheli, New York representative of the Harris Automatic Press Co., came the other day to see Philip Bock, president of the A. L. of A. After being told that the man he sought had not yet recovered from a severe illness, accepted the editors' invitation to a little chat, sat down and poured forth much valuable information, saying among others, that the Harris people strain every effort to meet the growing demand for offset presses.

James Lee of Local Chicago introduced himself to the International Office just a few hours too late to have his biographical picture appear in the March Issue of the Journal. Bro. James Lee has conquered the upper strata of lithography by writing live articles for the National Lithographer, and he has made a name for himself throughout the trade as an expert lithographer and as a promoter of new and progressive business ideas. Bro. James Lee is a practical offset man and he has been for many years in charge of a large litho department in Chicago. At present he is connected with the Eagle Printing Ink Co. This big up-to-date concern is making enormous inroads into the litho field and in order to render its service all-efficient decided to place a practical lithographer in charge of this particular department, and, Bro. James Lee was the one chosen for the position. He seems to be the ideal man for this place. We wish him success.

Mr. Wm. G. Coggeshall of the Roberts & Porter people, Chicago, called on us early in the month of March. His expressed belief is that the volume of orders for Rollers, Flannel and Molleton now coming in is a fair indication that business in general is assuming a lofty prospect. Mr. Coggeshall is an excellent type of a business representative. Lithography enriched by a thousand of such live wires would give to lithography a new industrial start.

Acting on the suggestion of President Wilson that delegates representing the Women workers of this country should appear before the committee of the Peace Conference which is in charge of matters pertaining to labor and its interest, the National Women's Trade Union League has delegated Miss Anderson and Miss Schneiderman to represent them at the Peace Conference. Both Miss Anderson and Miss Schneiderman sailed from New York on March the 10th.

**John J. Barry**, Ink Salesman for the J. M. Huber Concern, called at the office to give and take informations about things in general. Judging from his successful western trip just ended, he expressed confidence that lithography is about to enter a period of unexcelled activity. John, the once offset pressman, is now growing down to a man's normal size; he seems to enjoy excellent health, well able to stand the strains of his big immediate plans.

**Mr. Walter A. Conlan**, president of the Crescent Ink and Color Company of Philadelphia, during his recent stay in New York paid us a visit. Mr. Conlan is a very interesting man, more so because he knows what he is talking about, being himself a practical printer with a perfect knowledge of the requirements for successful color printing. We feel sure that his concern will prove to be a reliable servant to the trade.

#### MR. MATTHEW WOLL

in an editorial in the American Photo Engraver says: "We cannot and will not give up our fundamental rights to direct our destiny as photo-engravers and subject ourselves to the will and whim of any group in which our power and influence and voting strength is without adequate protection to our rights, our liberties and which does not assure us of justice. We must retain authority over our own destiny and maintain the autonomous right to govern our own movement and our own affairs as we see fit, having due regard for the rights and welfare of all other workers." Read it, digest it, until you realize that what's good for the Photo-Engravers Union, is also good for the Amalgamated Lithographers of America—and, besides make sure that you mean it. See to it, that Mr. Woll's sentiment becomes the sentiment of all our members.

#### THE TRADE OF MYSTICS

Please go easy and do not feel offended. We will not invite you to a walk through a huge labyrinth, but, since you are passing through yourself we might as well pass through jointly.

Well, did you ever knock at the door of "chemistry"? If you did and you found admission, the torch of knowledge probably has overpowered the torture of ignorance. Chemistry has indeed strange peculiarities. One cannot peep at it as one looks at art work—a great painting for instance. One must enter the realm of chemistry itself. Art

is radiant with warmth, beauty and attractiveness; while laboratory research work is cold, crude and uninviting. Chemistry is elementary, it begins with the elements. It may be compared with the telescope, the farther one develops its magnifying power, the more one sees. So with chemistry; the deeper human mind enters into its mystery, the more complicated the thing seems; obvious, a world without end. A chemist starts with the lowest that it—the atom—and he works his way through dirt and countless obscure avenues in nature, always experimenting, testing and building in a fashion that few people aside the scientist himself, appreciate.

Could we arouse a little interest in this matter by casting a glimpse at our own daily habits? Often, on getting up in the morning, one feels dull, fatigued, drowsy. Something wrong, worriment, heavy dreaming spoiled the night's rest—we suspect. Suspect anything you like, but next time, when a like sensation bothers you, please consult the ventilation of your room. Remember, a body at rest is, while at rest, to store up a new supply of oxygen for the next day's physical task. A window open from the bottom and the top at the same time permits the sultry, sticky air to escape through the opening at the top, while the fresh, pure air enters at the opening below; in other words, burnt up oxygen departs in favor of pure oxygen. All this may seem unimportant, but science tells us that human life cannot exist without oxygen and miserably only for a limited time in a space filled with impure oxygen. Oxygen exists in the air, therefore, ventilation is imperative. The warmth of our body is regulated by the oxygen entering the blood corpuscles. Four-fifths of the air is nitrogen. In a closed room, nitrogen in its molecule remains unchanged; not so with oxygen. Oxygen that we exhale contains carbon dioxide, which, in a sufficient high temperature, combines with nitrogen and, in this state, produces an exceedingly uncomfortable atmosphere. Then, there is the food of the night before, undergoing various processes within our chemical laboratory, otherwise called stomach. Each ingredient has its own chemical whims. Some have affinity, and once this affinity starts to work, the fun begins anew; reaction on the former action may set in, very much against the owner of the chemical laboratory.

Every civilized person has a surname, every book a foreword, so we prefaced our walk through the huge labyrinth with the above illustration. It may not

fit in well—but, then, you have to start your conversation somehow.

Before very long, every first-class lithographing house will have to have its own chemical laboratory. Some houses already have it. Shop troubles will then lessen or increase as the case may be. If erected in an obscure, spare nook, as once was done with photolithography, results accordingly have to be expected. Great as our longing for its general introduction may be, we are obliged to deal with the subject matter as it presents itself now. So, nature still sways supreme as master chemist in her own vast realm. The time lithography was plied on what little knowledge we possessed is not very remote. We knew the tricks temperature played on us, but the why and wherefore was a sealed book to us. In these days one is often reminded of the good work done by lithographers in years gone by; seldom, however, is the story told with giving account of the slow and tedious methods by which litho printing was then carried on. It is true, temperature plays its tricks upon lithographers as relentlessly now as it did in the days of Senefelder. Senefelder studied chemistry and he advised others to do likewise. His voice found no adequate echo. Our forefathers and some of us still live in the conceitful belief that we are serving "art" for art's sake, and that an alloy like that of chemistry would sure debase its dignity.

Industrial changes is the order of the laws of economic evolution. This tendency is universal, not exceptional. Lithography within the mad scramble for a place under the sun of events had to adapt itself to newer conditions. Machines, tools, stones, ink, paper, men and methods either underwent changes or were substituted entirely. For many years lithography was carried on as a handicraft on a small scale. Small size, small runs, small shops and slow working constituted lithography in these days. Ink was hand-prepared, paper was seasoned and sized in the shop. There was trouble, to be sure, but under the method in vogue then, delay did not amount to as much as it does under the present system of speed and doubtful efficiency. An employer with modern presses costing him \$40 a piece daily cannot afford big incidental delay while in operation.

The stone and plate preparer has his troubles, so has the artist, the photolithographer, the prover, the transferrer, but these troubles are minor compared with the troubles a pressman is liable to encounter. Troubles arising in the for-

mer departments can be overcome and adjusted more easily than troubles arising in the press room.

Let us pictorially compare the litho shop with the human organism. The parallel may be a poor one, however, with the help of this illustration we trust to get home the point more interestingly and perhaps more convincingly than we would without its introduction. If the owner of a human body exercises little or no care in the selection of food, in the hygienic treatment of his physical existence, then there is sure to be trouble. The organs, governing palate, secretion and digestion must be used, not abused, otherwise there is trouble with the stomach; just as sure as there follows trouble in the pressroom in a case where artist, prover and transferrer have not played fair. Huxley says: A living, active man constantly exerts mechanical force, gives off heat, evolves carbonic acid and water—in other words, his tissues are constantly burning up or oxidizing, and when this process ceases he grows cold and dies. Now, food contains certain properties and if taken in undue proportion, irregularities set in. Heat is produced by a burning up process like combustion, oxidation; hence, if food containing an unduly large proportion of carbon, is taken, its molecule liberates itself, and, uniting with the atmospheric air, carbolic acid gas is produced. Here we have a human workshop fitted with numerous delicate and intricate tools, but what will it avail its owner if he fails to understand the chemical process of the food properties he consumes? Why, he remains the slave of ignorance. The point we aimed at has been reached. The finest litho shop with real modern equipment will be the real thing only if the men operating therein understand the material for printing as well as they understand the tools and machines entrusted to them. Tools and machines do not materially change as such, however, unwise manipulation may injure their capabilities, just as gullet, glands and stomach may be made to suffer by an improper diet. Most of us printers are as negligent in matters pertaining to ink, acid, water and paper as the average man is in matters pertaining to food. There are mineral pigments with organic bases, and there are organic pigments with alkaline bases. There are lakes with aniline dyes and bases of doubtful origin. Most of the inks contain acid, sometimes more than one kind of acids. Some of the red pigments are produced by caustic soda lye precipitation, and contain nitric acid, sulphide of potash, hydrochloric acid,

sulphide of mercury, besides atoms of many other molecules. Indian Red contains about 42 per cent. of ferric oxide, while Scarlet Red contains about 12 per cent. less of the same oxide. Cochineal Carmine contains a great deal of moisture and nitrogenous matter, while the percentage of oxide in the aniline carmine depends on the nature of applied precipitation. Green, if precipitated from copper, contains arsenious oxide. Yellows show bichromate of potash, sulphuric acid and caustic soda—no wonder some are such trouble-makers. Sienna, especially American manufactured sienna, contains over 80 per cent. ferric oxide; and so does Umber, only much less, but then, Umber shows signs of phosphoric acid. Black pigment seems to be the only one that is free of oxide. We could go along in this way, but what is the use, it might only cause unrest to some of our good-natured pressmen.

Unfortunately, this is calling attention only to possibly concealed tricks in inks. We haven't said a word about paper. To keep quiet on paper would make it appear that paper is all right. Now, paper is in lively competition with inks as a mischief-maker. It isn't right at all, and we will never approve of its nasty disposition, but the best we can do is to urge the papermaker to strip it of its unbecoming habits. The litho pressman is simply a victim of cruel circumstances. Of course, we too sympathize with the prover and the transferrer, but, after all, their troubles are all little ones. Paper is of unhappy structure; cellulose is its framework. Then, its manufacture requires sulphate and it takes nearly a thousand gallons of water to make one pound of paper. Some printing; water in the paper, water in the color, water in the fountain, water in the blanket—no wonder we are so full of water troubles! In order to set the cellulose fibres free from incrusting substances, sulphurous acid is applied, it dissolves all organic substances except the cellulose. Chips of wood are treated with bisulphite of soda. Cellulose in its state of oxidation becomes oxycellulose, and this calls for much care else overnitrication sets in. Whether our prayer for less whimsical paper will soon go into fulfilment is very doubtful. Deforestation is so brutally carried on that paper mills will soon be compelled to find substitute for wood pulp. In Europe grass is already resorted to. Esparto, a grass species of northern Africa, has already found a new brother whose name is Tambookie and a Transvaal inhabitant. This plant it is said to be very rich in

useful fibres. This is giving us little comfort and very much less to the litho pressman, we assure you.

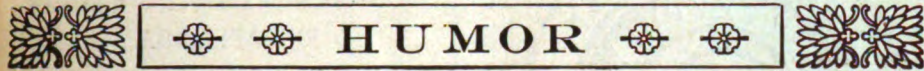
Thus far we have merely hinted at a few trouble-ridden sources. But, when, where and why there should be so many troubles we have not yet considered. If we touch upon this important question but superficially it is not on account of the feeling we have for the much-pestered pressman, but for lack of space, and also because these troubles in their origin resemble the food or digestive troubles already described so much.

Suppose you print from a zinc plate: there was little trouble encountered on the 12th day of April, and consequently you feel like a bird at quitting time, and you appear next morning, the 13th of April, like Johnny-on-the-spot—but woe, ere long trouble sets in, you scratch yourself, and that number 13 has you guessing. It never occurred to him that we had a low temperature on the 12th, and that a change took place and which change was intensified by the fact that the windows and the doors were tightly closed during the night and thus caused trouble on the 13th—why? Oxygen burnt up, nitrogen assumed mastery, commanding carbon to irritate hydrogen, the air gets compressed, energy starts to work up the latent agents in the zinc plate, in the rubber blanket, in the ink, in the paper. The zinc plate liberates hydrogen, the blanket is tricked by phenol, the paper forgets that it is no longer wood pulp, the ink oxidizes and the water fools the pressman by turning soft. That is hell for the pressman, we admit, and what is worse, we have no remedy to offer, suffice it to say that some shops keep the pressroom under a given temperature day and night in an effort to diminish atmospheric influences. We have worded our language with the intent to arouse on the printer's part a desire for knowledge in chemistry. But, while you may be hunting for, or acquiring such knowledge, a good practice, we think, it would be to start the day's work with press clean and clear; with plate etched and rolled up, using hard water on a warm day and soft water on a cold day, in other words, keep cool on a warm day and warm on a cold day. This is far from eliminating your worries, but, by observing that rule your worries will not sink so deep. It is well to remember that heat is oil's favorite horse, while moisture favors oxidation.

The National Federation of Federal Employees are growing by leaps and bounds, both in membership and new locals.

The Litho Stone Co., of 19 Rose Street, New York City, with Mr. S. Charlton as manager, presents very prosperous activities with ample facilities to be of immediate service to litho houses who are in search of good and durable Litho Stones. An ad. on page 5 gives full particulars.

The National Women's Trade Union League announces that over 80,000 women office workers have joined trade unions during the past year. In Washington alone more than 300 clerks from railroad offices sent in paid applications at a time, and from the government departments more than 5,000 office workers have been initiated since January 1st.



### Then the Fun Began.

Angel—"Oh, papa, come and look at Kitty! It's too cute for anything."

Papa—"Why, what's she doing?"

Angel—"She is standing on her hind legs in front of the house, sharpening her claws on the tonneau of your new red automobile!"

Judge (to an Irishman accused of stealing a gun)—"How long have you had that gun?"

Pat—"Shure, yer honner, Oi've had that gun iver since it was a pistol!"

Peter—"At phwat age wuz your mother married?"

John—"At fourteen."

Peter—"Oi kin bate that. My mother wuz married at thirteen."

Mike—"Faith, an' Oi kin bate ye all. My mother wuz married before Oi wuz born!"

Sergeant—"Halt! You can't go in there!"

Private Dooley—"Why not, sorr?"

Sergeant—"Because its the general's tent, you lobster!"

Private Dooley—"Then, bedad, what are they doin' with 'private' over the door?"

"It ain't any trouble to get along in Europe, whether you know the language or not," said the man who had just returned from a tour.

"Take Germany for instance. One day I wanted a drink, and I went into one of the gardens and said to the waiter: 'Look here, old man, I'm dry; do you understand? Dry! And the next minute he came back with three beers.'"

"Do you know, Mr. Byron, I dreamt asdt nighd dot I vas reading your poetry?"

"Indeed! you flatter me highly."

"I don't know apoudt dot! I rememer dot I tried vith all my mighd do vake op und could'nt."

Ikey—"Fader, must hell burn forever?"

Firebaum—"Yes, mine son."

Ikey—"Den how will Satan get the insurance?"

Me—"I expect to live in clover for the rest of my life."

Him—"Because for why?"

Me—"I married a grass widow last week."

Jack—"You were born in Kentucky?"

Jim—"That's what they tell me."

Jack—"And raised there?"

Jim—"Well, they tried to raise me once, but the rope broke."

Mary—"She is a decided blonde, isn't she?"

Jane—"Oh, yes, but she only decided recently."

Father—"How can you tell that the Shamrock is an Irish boat?"

Son—"By the wake."

Tim—"See the new sign in our corner store?"

Jack—"No."

Tim—"Six ounce, five cents. Twelve ounce, ten cents."

Barkeep—"Get out, you bum, or I'll give you a soak in the neck."

Hobo—"Is that a threat or an invitation? Is it to be external or internal?"

Nell—"She has an automobile tongue."

Belle—"What do you mean?"

Nell—"She's always running other people down."

Me—"I wonder when beer was invented?"

Him—"Must have been a long time ago. I never saw anybody giving out samples."

Yours fraternally,

JOSEPHUS.

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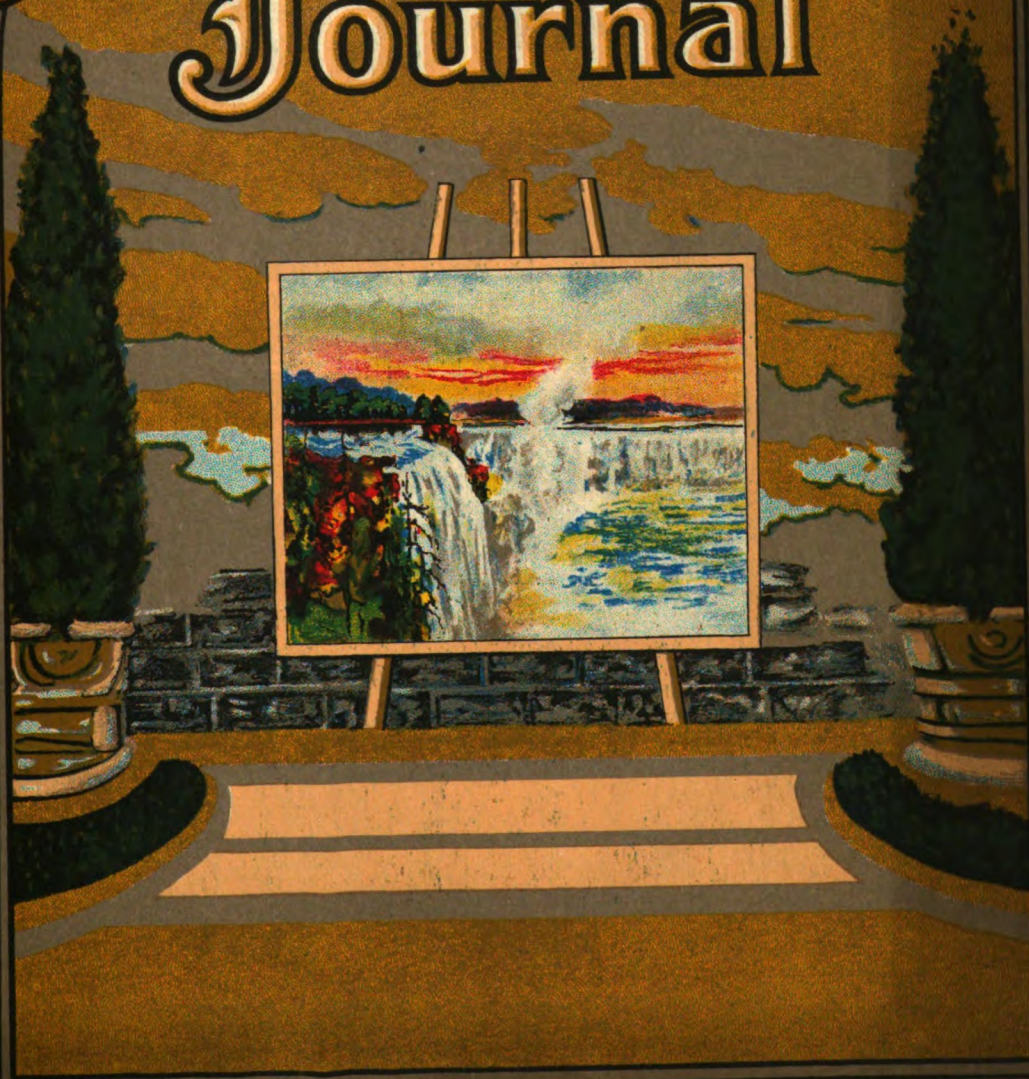
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# Lithographers Journal



MAY 1919.

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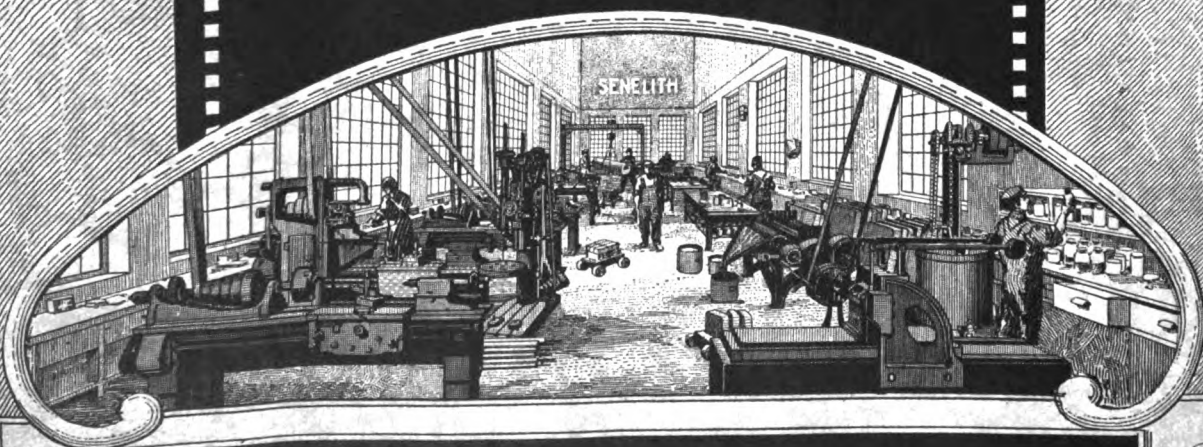


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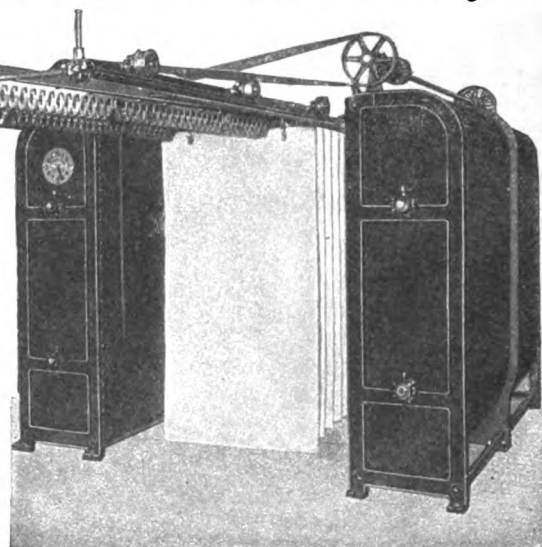
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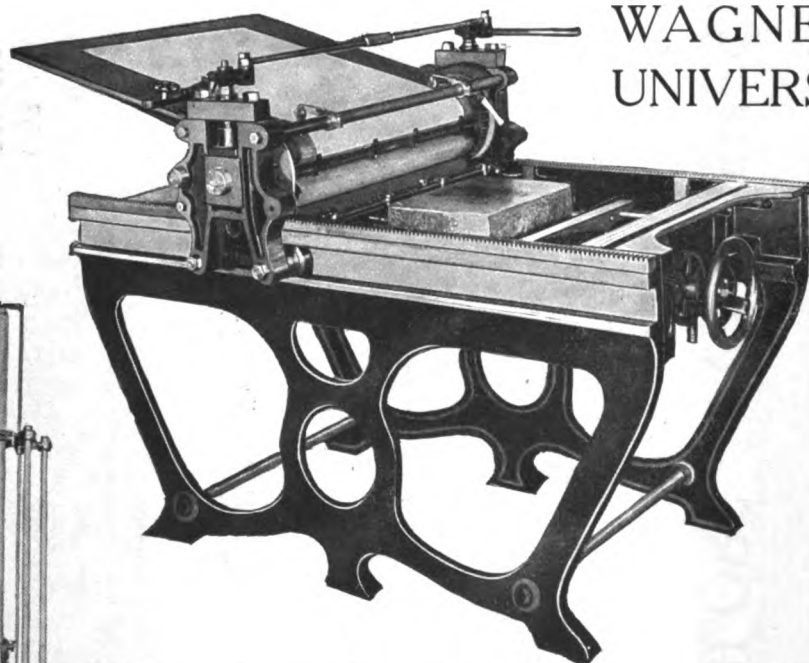
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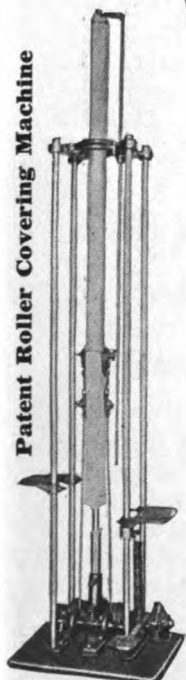
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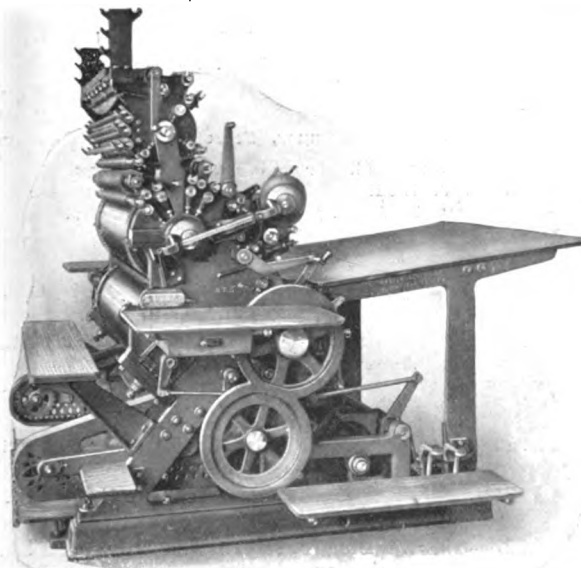
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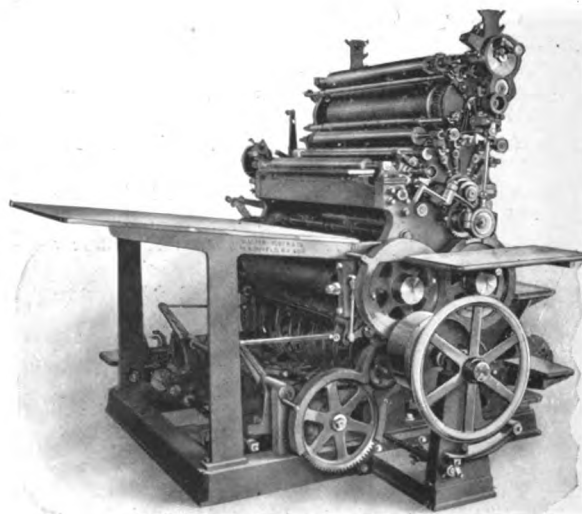
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# Lithographers' Journal

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

Published by the AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, at 309 Broadway, New York City,  
the sixth day of each month

Business Manager, PHILIP BOCK; Managing Editor, CARL HALBMEIER, both at 309 Broadway, New York City

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Communications intended for the current issue must be in the hands of the Editor not later than the 23rd day of the month. To avoid delays, write plain and with black ink and sign full name to your contributions. Pseudo names are permissible for print only.  
When changing address give old as well as new address.

Vol. IV.

MAY, 1919

Number 12

## OFFICIAL MATTERS

### GENERAL LETTER NO 29.

To the Officers and Members of the A. L. of A.

Brothers:—

Section 1, of Article 3, page 9, Constitution of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, specifically provides that this Association shall hold regular biennial conventions, beginning on the second Monday in July, at such hour and place as may have been previously determined.

At the convention of the Amalgamated Association held at Cincinnati, July, 1917, the time and place of holding the next convention has been determined as Monday, July 7th, 1919, in the city of Chicago, Ill.

During the month of January, 1919, the following motion was made by one of the councillors and submitted to the International Council for consideration and vote thereon:

"Shall the next convention of this Association, scheduled to take place in July, 1919, in Chicago, be postponed until July, 1920, or some later date to be decided on by referendum vote of the membership?"

The result on compiling the vote of the councillors is as follows:

|                                                                            |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| In favor of the resolution as offered .....                                | 5 |
| Opposed .....                                                              | 8 |
| In favor of holding the matter in abeyance until the middle of April ..... | 2 |
| Not voting .....                                                           | 1 |

Therefore the motion as offered and submitted to the International Council was lost and the convention will take place as above stated.

This then is to inform you that it becomes necessary that nominations for representatives to the convention be made at the first regular meeting in April and elected by ballot at the first meeting in May next preceding the convention. Alternates shall be elected as each local shall decide. It is also absolutely necessary that Article 4, pages 9 to 12, Constitution A. L. of A., be strictly observed in every particular and that duplicate credentials be forwarded by each local to the Secretary-Treasurer at least three weeks in advance of convention, so that they may be in the hands of the credential committee twenty-four hours in advance of the session.

I will also take this opportunity of announcing that the strike at the Stecher Co. in Rochester has been settled and the threatened strike at Winnipeg has also been avoided.

Fraternally yours,

PHILIP BOCK, President.

To the President of the Local.

Dear Sir and Bro.:—

You are hereby notified to direct your Financial Secretary to call and collect mortuary assessment No. 34, to bear date of March 29th, 1919.

You will also cause a warrant to be drawn on your Treasurer for the full payment of Mortuary Assessment No. 33, and forward the same to this office according to your mortuary membership on your quarterly report for December 31st, 1918. This payment must be made within the prescribed time, which is 30 days from date.

We have lost by death since the last assessment:  
Joseph Kopitsky, Local No. 1. Cause of death: Lobar Pneumonia. Died, January 23, 1919.  
Samuel Aransky, Local No. 1. Cause of death: Broncho Pneumonia. Died, Nov. 28, 1918.  
Louis Springer, Local No. 1. Cause of death: Killed in action. Died, Sept. 26, 1918.  
William E. Wicht, Local No. 24. Cause of death: Influenza. Died, Jan. 23, 1919.  
Arthur Lehmann, Local No. 4. Cause of death: Killed in action. Died, July 19, 1918.

Frank J. Costello, Local No. 1. Cause of death: Pneumonia. Died, Feb. 4, 1919.

This Association has made payment to the beneficiaries of:

Joseph Kopitsky, Local No. 1, in full, \$100, Feb. 28 1919,  
Samuel Aransky, Local No. 1, in full, \$500, Mar. 15, 1919.  
Louis Springer, Local No. 1, in full, \$500, Mar. 26, 1919.  
William E. Wicht, Local No. 24, in full, \$300, Mar. 27, 1919.  
Arthur Lehmann, Local No. 4, in full, \$300, Mar. 27, 1919.  
Frank J. Costello, Local No. 1, in full, \$50, Mar. 28, 1919.

You are hereby notified to direct your Financial Secretary to call and collect mortuary assessment No. 35, to bear date of April 17th, 1919.

You will also cause a warrant to be drawn on your Treasurer for the full payment of Mortuary Assessment No. 34, and forward same to this office according to your mortuary membership on your quarterly report for December 31st, 1918. This payment must be made within the prescribed time which is 30 days from date.

We have lost by death since the last assessment:  
George D. Bauer, Local No. 1. Cause of death: Ruptured Duodenal Ulcer. Died, Feb. 4, 1919.  
Fred. Ziemer, Local No. 2. Cause of death: Influenza. Died Feb. 9, 1919.

Ben Hurvitz, Local No. 11. Cause of death: Broncho Pneumonia. Died, Dec. 5, 1918.  
 William J. Carter, Local No. 15. Cause of death: Ulcer of Stomach. Died, June 14, 1918.  
 John H. Stritter, Local No. 18. Cause of death: Lobar Pneumonia. Died, Feb. 19, 1919.  
 Chas. A. Woolworth, Local No. 25. Cause of death: Aortitis. Died, Dec. 20, 1918.

This Association has made payment to the beneficiaries of:

George D. Bauer, Local No. 1, in full \$100, Mar. 29, 1919.  
 Fred Ziemer, Local No. 2, in full \$500, Apr. 3, 1919.  
 Ben. Hurvitz, Local No. 11, in full \$100, Apr. 8, 1919.  
 William J. Carter, Local No. 15, in full \$500, Apr. 10, 1919.  
 John H. Stritter, Local No. 18, in full \$500, Apr. 15, 1919.  
 Charles A. Woolworth, Local No. 25, in full \$100, Apr. 15, 1919.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES M. O'CONNOR, Secretary-Treasurer.

I have been requested to have inserted in the Journal of this Association a request that local secretaries furnish to Arthur E. Holder of the Federal Board for Vocational education any information they may have as to the names and addresses of any of the members of this organization who are engaged as vocational teachers in any public schools throughout the United States or members who may be filling positions on state or local boards of education.

The address of Mr. Holder is in care of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, 200 New Jersey Ave., Washington, D. C.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES M. O'CONNOR,  
 Secretary-Treasurer.

### THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

The Lithographers' Journal entering upon its fifth anniversary appears in its new attire and enlarged in size. The cover is lithographed in six colors and printed by lithographic process on a lithographic Harris Automatic Offset Press.

Since the first issue, June, 1915, it has filled a long-felt want of the members of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America. It has been the medium of information, education and discussion of economic problems. It also has been the channel for discussion pro and con on questions submitted to the membership for referendum which was the purpose of its origin, and in order that the journal will show greater improvement in the future and become more interesting to the members and indispensable it behooves the membership to at all times contribute matters of vital interest to one another to this journal.

It is also my desire at this writing to have a heart-to-heart talk with our members and to, if possible, awaken them to the fact to become more active in organization, and I want to say that it does not suffice to be only the dues-paying member or what we may class the member who wants to be let alone and not lend a helping hand towards bringing about better conditions. This is something that is very noticeable in organization and must be remedied. It is the duty of the individual member to at all times render all assistance possible to the officers of the Local in making members of all such with whom they come in contact, who are competent and eligible to membership in this organization, to attend meetings of the Local and to express their opinion on all matters of vital importance to the Association, always bearing in mind that it is absolutely necessary that every member of this Association will do his share of the work necessary to bring

about the condition which the members of this Association want created and wish to enjoy.

At this time more than at any other time during this period of reconstruction no one can afford to sit idly by and permit conditions to exist or be established that would be a detriment to the labor movement. The war is over, but while the war has come to an end, the work of repair and reconstruction remains, and during just such a time when we are all taxed to the utmost of our ability to cope with the situation it requires concerted effort on the part of all members of an organization, therefore every member of this organization must become active and lend a helping hand towards the bringing about of better conditions and also to avoid if possible any conflict.

We have every reason to congratulate ourselves. Our organization has made great forward strides in the past 4 years. We can also congratulate ourselves that the employer is beginning to sit back and figure that we are a cog in the wheel that necessarily must be considered. They have found that to pay men to be good, as they term it, is not only costly but uncertain for the reason that no competent workman today finds it necessary to sell his soul, and such who do are always open to the next highest bidder.

The employers also realize that as an organization we must be looked to in preventing ruinous competition, which is at present the greatest evil the trade suffers from, and that we alone as an organization can bring about uniform working conditions where no employer will have any advantages over the other. They realize that to make a competent apprentice, our services are required, and if they desire competent help that it can only be obtained through the organization. They realize that even their plan of generosity whereby they agree to do for the employees in the trade what a union has heretofore done (providing the employees remain non-members) have failed and for the reason that organized as the employers may be, they failed to compel their members to comply with laws or resolutions adopted, and our assistance is again required and it may be well to admit the truth and does not cast aside any pride when both will cheerfully agree that organized we can both be of service to one another to uplift the litho industry to the high standard it should be and whereby it will be profitable both to employer and employee.

I also wish to bring it to the attention of the officers and members of the Locals that in order to expedite matters at the convention of the A. L. of A., to be held in Chicago, July, 1919, that the delegate representing the Local will come to the convention prepared and instructed by the Local to present any matter which is of interest to the Local they represent and of interest to the Association.

Fraternally yours,

PHILIP BOCK, President.

### THE FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK

By G. C. Simmendinger, 3rd Vice-President

The forty-four hour work-week is at present attracting the attention, and is being given more and more serious study and consideration by all members of organized labor, especially in the Printing Trades, and yet little or nothing has been said about the attitude the Amalgamated Lithographers shall assume on this vital question.

What shall be the attitude of the Association? Shall it be an expression of favorable action on the part of the delegates to our Convention in July, or shall we remain silent and thereby acknowledge that the Amalgamated Association is not concerned in the progressive steps contemplated by the allied trades, and other trades in general? To assume the latter attitude would condemn this association in the eyes of all progressive

labor organizations, as well as being contrary to the basic principles upon which our association was founded—Industrial Unionism. We must therefore proclaim and pledge our support to the Forty-four Hour Week, seeking by education and organization not to make it a mere expression of sentiment, but a living reality.

What steps shall we take on this question to make this favorable expression a fact? Shall we act as an individual association, or seek an alliance with the Printing Trades for collective action? Which is the most logical, the most reasonable, the most consistent, and which would guarantee to us the greatest measure of success, are questions that must also have serious consideration.

Have we forgotten the lesson that was taught in the eight-hour movement, when we saw organizations act as individuals and often, after a long and bitter struggle and the expenditure of millions of dollars, either be but partially successful and too often not successful at all?

Have we forgotten our own struggle in 1906-07 to be unmindful of how futile, how weak, how discouraging and how disastrous individual action is? The bitter feeling caused by that struggle for eight hours has up to this time never been overcome.

Have we forgotten the "Otis" affair, when the workers in the Lithographic Industry did not act as a unit? Have we forgotten the "Calvert" affair where similar conditions prevailed? Will we not have the same conditions if we fail to act in harmony and unison with other trades closely allied with the Lithographic Industry?!

Industrial development and the present interdependence of the Printing and Lithographic Industries makes individual action in the part of either most absurd and disastrous. **We must, therefore, make common cause, even with those who are seeking to destroy us, on the Forty-four Hour Question to insure, at least, a measure of success.**

Is, or would, the Amalgamated Association be willing to take this step?

But before we go too far on the question of Forty-four Hours, let us ask how far have we got with the forty-eight hours? Can we say that the forty-eight hours is an established fact in the Lithographic Industry in the United States and Canada? This cannot be answered in the affirmative, because to do so would not be in keeping with facts.

There are still a few establishments who continue to work their employees more than forty-eight hours a week, and the most regrettable part of this condition of affairs is that members are permitted to seek employment and too often leave an eight-hour house to work in a fifty-three hour house for the sake of a dollar or two on the week, and too often vacancies in these establishments are made known to our membership in the regular manner, making no mention of the fact that more than forty-eight hours are worked there.

The association must recognize these conditions and see that they are rectified 'ere we become too enthusiastic over the forty-four hours.

Till the forty-eight hour work week is an established fact in every lithographic house in the United States and Canada, we cannot consistently and with reason talk about the forty-eight hours, for the members of the association should be the chief concern of the rank and file at the present time. Whatever action the International Council or the coming convention may take must be supported by the membership, and the membership can be assured that the time will be short, indeed, when lithographic workers are employed more than forty-eight hours.

Conscious of our mission as a labor organization, with faith in the ultimate success of its mission, we

must strive with unbounded energy to make the Amalgamated Lithographers of America a pathfinder in the great and everlasting struggle for existence, to the end that its members shall be better able to enjoy this little journey through life. Let the Amalgamated Association make "Organization and Education" their watchword for one year and consistently carry it out, and the battle will be won.

## LABOR AND WHEAT

### Government Wheat Price Guarantee Calls for Fabulous Sum of Money

By GRANT HAMILTON

If the winter wheat crop of 1919 comes up to the present estimates, 837,000,000 bushels will be produced. Congress guaranteed the wheat farmers \$2.26 per bushel. The value, therefore, will reach the startling total of \$1,891,620,000.

In the stress of war, the Government offered this inducement to the wheat farmers to stimulate production. The farmers patriotically increased the wheat acreage and the Government should redeem its promise to them to the last farthing. Every honest and conscientious American citizen stands for the fulfillment of these obligations.

There can be no harm, however, in drawing comparisons. It is estimated that the Government stands to lose \$1,000,000,000 by its wheat price guarantee. The Agricultural Department, the federal agency devoted to the interest of the farmers, will receive appropriations for the coming year amounting to \$31,691,562.

The manufacturer has not been forgotten either. The Department of Commerce, the federal agency that guards the interest of business, big and little, will secure an appropriation of \$25,533,205.

But how about the Department of Labor? The House Appropriations Committee of the last Congress gave that Department only \$4,171,210. Out of this \$2,815,550 is to enforce the immigration and naturalization laws. Let us summarize:

|                                                                |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Loss on wheat (to farmers) .....                               | \$1,000,000,000 |
| Appropriation Agricultural Department (for farmers) .....      | 31,691,562      |
| Appropriation Department of Commerce (for manufacturers) ..... | 25,533,205      |

Total for farmers and manufacturers \$1,057,224,767  
Department of Labor (for labor) ..... 4,171,210

Clip this article out and send it to your Representative in Congress and ask him to explain.

### UNION LABOR DEPARTMENT STORE HAS PROVED TO BE A SUCCESS.

902-4 Broadway, Brooklyn.

The Union Labor Department Store, which opened on March 22nd, has proved not only to be a big success, but the kind of a store that the union men of Greater New York have looked forward to for a great many years. The sales of the first week amounted to \$75.00, the second week's sales went over the \$100.00 mark, the third week over the \$250.00 mark, and this, the fourth week, ending April 20th, the date this journal went to press, the sales amounted to over \$275.00.

Every customer, in order to show his gratitude for the many bargains he has received in the buying of shirts, ties, collars, socks, overalls, cigars, etc., has in nearly every case returned with a friend.

Saturday, April the 12th, was known as the Lithographers' Day, and I am pleased to state that our members went to the store in large numbers and kept the salesladies and salesmen busy up to a very late hour. The clerks of this store are different from other stores; being union clerks, they always have a pleasant

## THE VICTORY LOAN CANNOT FAIL

We have built a great arch across the world. Into it have gone the traditions and the hopes of American people; men and munitions and billions in gold are parts of it; the blood-cemented friendship of the civilized nations of the world is in it, and the world's future rests upon it.

Only the keystone of the arch remains to be put in place, finishing the task and binding the whole together.

That keystone is the Victory Loan.

What if we fail to raise it in triumph?

First, and most impossible,, such a failure would mean the repudiation of the men who have died for us, our own men. It would mean ingratitude and an unequalled hypocrisy.

Second, such a failure would mean the disruption of our industries, and, since we and our Allies are interdependent, their industries as well.

With one accord, the business of America turned from its accustomed channels to the winning of the war. Billions of dollars were spent by the Government, and many bills remain unpaid, for work done and for goods delivered. Until these bills are paid, the creditors will be crippled. The Victory Loan will pay them.

It is argued that if the Loan fails, the money can be raised by taxes. But taxes cannot be collected from a business that, for lack of

money, is inactive. Taxes will not solve the problem.

The Allies owe us something more than ten billions of dollars. Why not call these loans? There is the commoner decency that forbids hitting a man when he is down, and the Allies are down, financially. The war has swept their treasuries bare, and two of them are sorely hurt, consider France, with her five richest departments gutted; Belgium, overrun and ruined; England, strained to the breaking point. They need every penny we have loaned them for the rehabilitation of their own industries. If we demanded payment from them now, we should not only prevent their recommencing the production that will pay their debts, but we should make it impossible for them to buy from us, and so further hobble our own trade at a time when we need it most. We cannot ask the Allies for repayment now.

If the Victory Loan fails, the arch falls, for no arch can endure without its keystone. No heavier than the rest; no larger, it is the heart of the great structure we have raised.

If the Victory Loan fails, our country will plunge into an economic chaos, and, because our country is the richest and strongest of all, the rest of the world, harried and war-worn, as we are NOT, will be carried with us.

The failure of the Victory Loan would mean the crumbling of the foundations of mankind.

word for the customer, knowing that he is a brother and a member of a labor organization.

Now that the store has started so well, it is up to you to keep it going; if every union-man in greater New York spends one dollar a year at this store, we will be able to open another branch store in either New York or Brooklyn.

Trusting that all the members of Local No. 1 will visit their store at 902-4 Broadway, Brooklyn, and tell all their friends about it, I remain

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD BLIVEN.

**The Geophone**, a war invention used to detect sound, will, according to the United States Bureau of Mines, find useful application in mining operations. With the aid of this sound finder it will be made easier to rescue men shut off by a cave-in or an explosion.

**The Litho Stone Co.** has moved from 19 Rose Street to 138 Prince St. Increase in business made this change indispensable. Their new quarters offer facilities much superior to their vacated place and assures improved service to their many customers. Please note change.

### "DO IT NOW!"

There is a general feeling in Local No. 3 that the National Council tackle some of the "real problems" that confront not only the employees, but also the employers engaged in the Lithographic Industry.

The after the war competition of Germany in the Lithographic trade, the reduced tariff placed on the importation of Lithographic work just before the war had not had time to show its full effects before the war eliminated that competition.

Now the war is over, Germany, the birthplace of Lithography, will enter the markets of the world. As England and France will not buy her goods at any price, America will be the dumping ground for her products. Germany will make an effort to regain her lost trade regardless of price, and with her workmen working longer hours and at a much lower wage than the American Lithographer, she can flood the United States with the product of her presses, the result of lower cost of production; and the logical result of longer hours and low wages. Our National Committee should get together with the employees and take measures to have Congress enact tariff legislation along lines that will protect the American Lithographer. "Do it now!" Don't close the barn door after the horse has been stolen.

J. W. K.

## FROM THE OLD TO THE NEW LITHOGRAPHERS' JOURNAL

The modern labor movement duly realizes the worth of maintaining its own press. This accounts for the reason every progressive labor union publishes a journal devoted to the interest of its members.

Prior to amalgamation, attempts to publish trade journals were made by the L. I. P. & B. A. as well as by the Feeders' Association, but these attempts were of temporary enthusiasm. It was not until the Artists' Union resolved, in the year 1912, to publish a trade journal that we had in this country anything like an established trade paper. The official title of that little sheet was "Graphic Journal." It was a monthly publication and appeared until amalgamation became a reality, which was February, 1915. The "Graphic Journal" was ably edited by Herman Kaufman and Otto Zander, who are still active members of the amalgamated body. The existence of the Lithographers' Journal is without a doubt attributable to the enthusiastic efforts of the former Artists' Union, which laid great stress upon educational work.

On the 14th day in June, 1915, the first number of the Lithographers' Journal made its appearance. The Lithographers' Journal's one paramount obstacle was the laxity of the members. While there was no designed opposition to the publication of the Lithographers' Journal, the indifference of the members in itself was sufficient cause to retard the Journal's progressive growth. Then, there was another incident causing considerable dissension. War had incensed national sentiment—some of our members were pro-German, many others were pro-Allies, and neither one cared to accept our labor attitude from an international point of view. Things assumed a brighter aspect after the United States became a party in the world war which enabled us to preach the humanitarian doctrine of a world democracy. This preachment healed up old sores and cemented divergent war opinion into one solid opinion as expressed in our present attitude—"a democratic world freed of all tyrannic and oppressive forces."

Notwithstanding these many odds against us, we unswervingly stuck to our post yielding to nothing but truth and justice. Slowly but surely our members realized that we were pursuing a safe and a sane course, and that the Lithographers' Journal could be relied on as a courageous and level-headed spokesman. With the freshness we generally speak about present-day problems was brought forth much and genuine admiration. Never before did we enjoy better and more substantial support than now. Never was the Lithographers' Journal better and more intensively read than now. Locals contribute impulsively from the purer motive of co-operation. The Lithographers' Journal during its four years of life grew numerically, increased its pages and extended its prestige not only figuratively but materially, and morally also. Few trade papers carry as much original matter as does the Lithographers' Journal; and from few journals are reproduced more articles than is from the Lithographers' Journal. This is not boast, that is fact!

To satisfy everybody is a mental and physical impossibility—to do it, we shall not attempt—but, we do propose to continue serving our members and lithography to the best of our ability.

With the May issue you have the Lithographers' Journal in its new attire before you. Our hope is far from being fulfilled; however, we are young and capable of growing into greater splendor. The lights of elaborate co-operation begin to burn everywhere. Flickering confidence has grown into a solidary support. We have come to understand each other, and we are now on the way to make our employers understand us also. This is progress undoubtedly. Let us have more of it.

Now let us tell you who made the cover design. In

all, 14 sketches were submitted. It was a remarkable contest. Every single design was an excellent production. Oil paintings of exquisite art and beauty were submitted. The one picked by the Prize Jury was far from having been the best, but its simplicity, its quietness, yet vividness of expression gave it decided distinction; it was not overdone which made it readily adaptable for a book cover. Edw. J. Dwyer of Cleveland was awarded first prize. The little charming scene on the easel is the thoughtful work of Bro. Edw. Freitag, member of the International Council. This lovely little design (Niagara Falls) was accepted by the Councilors as a true symbol of internationalism. Here, nature in its forcefulness unites Canada and the United States into one bond of good fellowship. May it grow stronger!

## AN EXCHANGE OF THOUGHT WITH OUR CONTEMPORARIES

What is my duty as a Local Reporter is a question often asked of us from newly appointed Reporters. At times we have broken a Reporter's enthusiasm by changing, striking out or by substituting words for his. Now and then we have lost a friend by leaving unpublished matters which we did not consider good food for public digestion. A labor movement is too important and too dignified to trifle with things that are not the object but the person. Most of us are more or less sensitive, that is human and pardonable, but, when sensitiveness blocks our usefulness then it is time to overcome it. The Press Committee has laid down no rigid rule—its members are progressive and tolerant, but they believe that the columns of the Lithographers' Journal should be used, not abused. We would like to have our Reporters observe this rule: Read carefully the reports of others—find out what you like and what you don't like, and then construe your own report, by avoiding all that you dislike in the writing of others. Writing is a gift and must be cultivated. Many can think and talk better than they can write—of course the reverse is true also. Before setting to writing we should keep in mind this: All our members are interested in your Local—but only as far as their interest is identical with yours. Events are sure to happen in individual Locals which are of mighty interest to local members but not so to the rest of the Locals. Hence, events of only local significance should be described with due consideration. A Reporter will find pride in writing contributions which are read and commented on by the members. Within recent times we have witnessed a welcome change. Some Reporters instead of filling their pages with great happenings of little interest have been writing on live questions which command world attention. Reconstruction work, unemployment, compensation laws, convention, 44-hour work and education are some of the many topics so treated. Not what we say but how we say a thing counts in a busy world. We have now 40 Locals and we would like to hear from each of them. The publication of the Journal, however, costs good money, and no one has a right to spend organization money foolishly. Thus we say, let each Local contribute according to its wants, and, to contribute in the right spirit for the right cause at the right time. Local St. Louis' real co-operation deserves emulation.

Mr. Gustave Frey, one of St. Louis' popular citizens, died after a comparative short illness at his home on April 4th. Mr. Frey was for more than 20 years connected with the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company of St. Louis, and, previous to his connection with that company, Mr. Gustave Frey has been president of the Frey Stationery Company, also of St. Louis. His funeral was a public event, with many notables attending.

### BETTERMENT SCHEME

The Printing Industry in the United Kingdom seems to be one of England's first important industries which have agreed to practise the newer teaching of economics. In the first place, it has recognized that co-operation works satisfactorily only where both employers and employees are well organized. Therefore first consideration is given to the solidifying of those organizations who have entered the agreement. To simplify matters, out of numerous scattered organizations, two Federations were formed. The Employers' Federation consists of the various Master Printers' Societies who have signed the agreement. The Employees' Federation consists of the Printing Trades Unions who have become a party to the agreement. This combination does not destroy the autonomy of any one organization. What this Betterment Scheme aims at is the elimination of industrial disturbances. This object is sought to be obtained by giving labor a fair deal. Good wages, reasonable steady employment, hygienic conditions and sanitary shops to work in is offered as a solution to the problem. Besides, social and welfare work is encouraged, together with friendly intercourse between employers and employees. To make high standard conditions possible, employers are pledged to sell at standard prices or at prices agreed upon by them. Any employer deviating from this accepted rule is penalized in that labor is withdrawn from the respective shop. In other words, the removal of price competition and labor's support in the enforcement of standard price selling will secure labor the afore-mentioned conditions. While employees are free to change their positions, the unions, however, promise to assist to the best of their ability in imparting all available practical and theoretical knowledge as will make for efficiency and advanced results. So-called blind-alley occupations are to give way to free access and thereby make possible to improve upon new processes and to carry old ones to a greater latitude of perfection. Mechanical devices, new processes and inventions, suggestions arising from experimental or research work must be reported and in case of acceptance adequate remuneration will be made to the rightful person. For the purpose to secure full and proper recognition from the House of Commons, Fair Wages Committee, the Industrial Council of the Printing and Allied Trades shall consider, report, advise and make representation upon any proposed legislation affecting the trade. A welfare department, rest rooms for workpeople and a sanatorium for tuberculosis-afflicted employees is also contemplated. Individual merit and ability is to be encouraged through recognition and promotion. The underlying idea is uniformity in hours of labor, wages, summer vacation, in production and distribution. Efficiency of production is to result from intensified co-operation.

The scheme as such resembles in every respect the mutual agreement existing between Employers of Photo-Engravers and the Photo-Engravers' Union in this country.

An executive body composed of equal numbers from employers and employees forms the center government of the two Federations. In this executive body is vested great power. "No strike, lockout, or other aggressive or coercive action shall take place in any locality until the matter in question has been placed before and considered by the District Committee, and failing a settlement being arrived at, has been remitted to the National Executive, which shall meet to consider the question within six days."

A National Convention is provided for each year. Each district elects its own delegates. The number of delegates from employers and employees are of equal proportions. Interested visitors are invited to be at the Annual Convention.

Following are the words in which the committee representing labor closes its work:

"The Government has announced that in future it will consult Industrial Councils upon questions affecting each industry. By this means only can the Printing and Kindred Trades Unions have an equal voice with the employers upon matters concerning the welfare of the industry. This we have never had, and it is worth getting.

"The scheme may not embrace all that we desire as an Industrial Council; but is a start in the right direction, and can be improved according to the teaching of experience. It places the relations of employers and employed upon a higher plane than has hitherto been found possible."

### AMERICANIZATION

Powers of influence have and are organizing a so-called Americanization movement. This movement aims for an Americanized America with one language for all. It is pointed out that 33,000,000 of our population are foreign in mind, habits and ethics, which, divided in 38 language groups, support 1,575 publications printed in 38 different languages and constitute a public danger to our democratic institutions. Prior to our country entering the war, there were 483 publications printed in the German language, with a total circulation of 3,000,000. In the Italian language are printed 190 publications having a circulation of approximately 1,000,000. Next in importance follow Jewish, Polish and French publications. Clearly, such conditions in existence do not make for a united America. Progressive labor organizations who persistently strive for centralization are not likely to obstruct this plan for unity. As a matter of illustration, the membership of many labor organizations is composed of diverse nationalities, yet, the business of such organizations is transacted purely American. In fact, labor the world over might well speak one universal language. Does capitalism share this view? To them, foreign human material is a profitable source of exploitation. This is true in every economically advanced country, but, nowhere so than in our own. Here it has become a gold mine for unscrupulous employers. Naturally, they have their own opinion regarding Americanizing 33,000,000 of our people. Churches, catering to people from backward countries, receive generous support; while organizations who preach to the same people the gospel of enlightenment are policed and their leaders marked for observation.

It is within our own grand Republic where 10 per cent of its population are unable to read the laws they are governed by. It has been in this country where one out of ten drafted men could not read nor understand orders. It is in this our country where twice as much money is expended for chewing gum than is for school supply. All that looks bad in print, but, what are we going to do about "the reason why" which is so deep founded? Labor is vitally interested in its removal. But we fear for capitalism.

There is, however, a second thought coming from this Americanization movement. The Italian language is full of beauty and historical value. Noted philosophers, poets and artists who dreamt, sung and modeled in Florence, Rome or Venice contributed to its rich, melodious language. France has recorded its varied past of struggles and heroism with a tradition and culture of high learning in a language all of its own, and which could not be adequately given in any other language. The German language, though less refined, presents a treasure of learned information and knowledge which as a gift it would be unwise to withhold from civilization.

Let us be Americans by all means, but let us be so broad-minded that the flow of beauty, courage, knowledge and inspiration obtainable from a language other than ours be not cut off. To-day, its enjoyment is the

privilege of a few; to-morrow, let it be the property of all who care to possess it.

China, in its selfish conceit of early prominence, thought to monopolize her success by means of a heavy wall, and—there within its wall starved intellectually and morally, while the people of other countries outprogressed her. Don't let us adopt this method! Open American life, habits and opportunities democratically to all the immigrants and their offspring—tear down the barriers erected by capitalism, and the millions of foreigners within our border, who left their native countries disgusted and in discontent, will proudly strive to be, that, for what they came to seek—good Americans.

### WHEN A QUESTION IS ASKED

Our able co-worker from Philadelphia closed his April contribution with the happy notion of asking a question. The gist of his question is: "Upon what ground may be made the 44-hour demand?"

Bro. James J. McK. has answered his own question. For the benefit of all the members, however, we will say this: "Unity is the order of existence." If nature ceases to supply a true proportion of oxygen and nitrogen, human life is doomed. If nature supplies it in poor proportion, human life will but miserably exist. A people applying social science to its order of life is bound to live happily and prosperous. Science deals with facts. It knows that no two things can occupy the same space at the same time. It knows that elements cannot be compounded at random, safely. The law of unity must be observed shall disaster be avoided. Social explosions are as liable as are chemical explosions. Social conditions must be compounded with as much caution as substances. Look at Europe, poor Europe! What is the cause? Dissolution of the old social system—that's all! Where will it end—the answer is easy! A base able to carry the new social structure must be found. The name matters little, conditions are all-important. No good American wishes for conditions as they exist in unfortunate Europe now. The question confronting us is, what must we do in order to keep out of such chaos? Keep away from destructive forces as are responsible for Europe's ruinous conditions. But how? Capitalism trembles, but it relies on a strong Government—it consoles in the fact that the incoming Congress is Republican. All this is speculation, not remedy. Before long, three million soldiers will have been given back to civilian life. Eight hundred thousand women assumed industrial occupations while our soldiers strengthened the wavering lines of the Allied forces. Soldiers first, is the cry of the Nation. The 800,000 women claim equal right and are ready to fight for same. Numerous factories close, or reduce their man power. What happens? In addition to the returning soldiers we see unemployment swelling to an alarming proportion. Before soldiers can be employed, room must be made for them by others. Manufacturers will not keep their factories going without having orders; and orders are getting smaller and fewer. Not all of the manufacturers have made a million profit a day or by the week like the U. S. Steel Trust, the Powder Trust, the Standard Combination, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and others. Here is the problem of readjustment. How is it to be solved? By evolution, by a just and humane process, we hope. Not so, if manufacturers in their selfish desire refuse to listen to the voice of wisdom and judgment. Not so, if contented labor shuts its eyes and feelings against the cries for bread and justice of its idle brothers. There are in this country over 30 millions of people who for their livelihood depend on gainful labor. So long as all these people enjoy employment by fair compensation, our social structure is safe. It will not be safe, however, if a period of abnormal unemployment sets in

with an uncertain outlook for the future. The Nation, not labor alone is concerned in this readjustment business. Capitalism in England and in our country are hastily creating Shop-Stewardism as an economic solution. Whether this will answer the purpose depends entirely on its adequacy. It will, if this solves the problem of readjustment satisfactorily. Whether the reduction of hours to 44 is an adequate solution remains to be seen. Sound logic and sane judgment should guide labor in all its dealings. How much labor is necessary for mankind to continue its civilized existence, should be the one essential question. If it requires a daily toil of 15 hours, labor will not shirk its duty. On the other hand, if a scientific employment method requires but 7 or 6 hours of daily work, 6 or 7 hours must be made the basis shall our social system remain immune from the consequences of ill construction. If 44 hours is all that labor demands as its share of social readjustment, capitalism should not hesitate in granting it at once. This is getting off easy. We do not particularly speak of our employers—we feel that, when the country's workshop as a whole takes a step forward, our industry cannot stay behind—and it will not lag behind, of that we are sure. Happiness and comfort arise from a thoughtful, unselfish democratic order of society.

### UNION LABEL STORE

Actuated by a spirit of solidarity, the writer went to the Union Label Department Store which Brother Bliven so aptly described in the April number of the Lithographers' Journal. It is a nice, clean store properly located in Brooklyn, N. Y., and can be recommended for patronage to all union labor that lays stress upon unionism in practical operation. One fault I found and that is the identical same fault noticeable in every attempt of that kind. "It is not what it ought to be to make the venture a success." This is not throwing cold water over a timely enterprise, it, on the contrary, seeks to throw a little light on a subject little understood. In the first place, a store must have for sale what the purchaser wants and not what the store thinks the purchaser ought to buy. A person may be induced to make an unnecessary purchase once, but, such a transaction of business is of ill consequences to both. Future patronage is being discouraged—reputation jeopardized. Any person with but slight experience knows that \$2,500 nowadays is not a capital to start a real business with. A real Union Label Store should consist of a footwear, clothing, headwear, furniture, stationery, novelty and produce department and such other departments of sundry articles as do enter the daily life of a workingman's home. The business of such a Department Store should be placed in the hands of experienced men. Business carried on through amateurs does not command great confidence. This is not a dream or utopian idea when we realize that without labor's support none of the popular Department Stores of to-day could exist. Why can't we exist and prosper under a genuine co-operation? Suppose every union man of Greater New York were to chip in one lone dollar, a sum of approximately \$350,000 would be available for going into business. That sounds decidedly good, and it could be realized readily. Just think, each department to be an offset of the interest and activity displayed by the members of a respective industry. Shoe and boot workers, needle workers, hatters, tobacco workers, bakers, butchers and many others would vie with each other in coming before the public and organized labor with as powerful an impression as possible. Labor has bought Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps far in excess to \$1 per person. Co-operative Bonds should mean to labor as much as Liberty Bonds mean to the Government. Let us spread and speed the teaching of solidarity and co-operation in the right spirit of self-reliance.

### LITHOGRAPHERS BECOME FINANCIERS

What do you know about co-operative credit associations or Credit Unions, as they are called in this country? Do you know that more than 65,000 are estimated to exist in all parts of the world, with a membership approximating 15,000,000, and an annual business amounting to \$7,000,000,000?

The objects of the credit union are to promote thrift among its members and to provide them with credit facilities. They are workmen's banks, enabling the workingman to secure loans and otherwise promote his financial interests. They are generally formed of a small homogenous membership, working together in the same establishment or industry, or living together in the same community. Credit unions are to be found among the employees of big corporations, like the Postal Telegraph Co., Mutual Life Insurance Co., etc.

The lithographic industry has also got a credit union. It is called the Litho Credit Union, and is incorporated under the banking laws of New York State governing co-operative credit associations. The incorporators are Justus Ebert, William J. Riehl, Fred. Schmitt, John Schmitt, Henry Wesselbrand, Edward C. Schneeloch and Chas. Prepent. A Board of Directors, Credit Committee and Supervisory Committee manage the affairs of the Litho Credit Union between the meetings of the union. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected: President, Henry Wesselbrand; Vice-Pres. John Schmitt; Secretary, Wm. J. Riehl; Financial Secretary, Fred Schmitt; Treasurer, Justus Ebert.

All of the above are well known in litho labor circles and will be pleased to give lithographers any information regarding the Litho Credit Union. E. J. S.

### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

This year's convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Atlantic City, N. J. It will begin on June the 9th and continue until the business coming before the convention has been disposed of. In this epoch-making time labor is nervously waiting for this great event. For 38 years the American Federation of Labor is making history. But, during all these years it was never confronted with such a tidal wave of momentous events as is the case in this memorable year 1919. Labor, enthused by the inspiring teaching of a new economic conception, stands waiting for the message this year's convention must bring forth. Gompers and many of his staff have been in Europe to study the mighty after-war problems and subsequently prepare for a solution. No one is so deeply concerned in their solution as is labor. About this, much has been said and written by Gompers and his associates, but, beyond sounding warnings against profiteering and Bolshevism nothing is known. In the year 1916, the A. F. of L. adopted a resolution "denouncing war and militarism." What will its attitude be in the year 1919? In the year 1918 it adopted President Wilson's fourteen points. What will the A. F. of L. do in 1919 for their enforcement? During preceding conventions jurisdictional quibbles occupied much and valuable time. Is the same thing to prevail at this year's convention? With the powerful unions dictating their will upon small unions, true union spirit is not soundly demonstrated. Where might makes right, right is an evil and should be discouraged by the A. F. of L. Unless the A. F. of L. keeps its own home right and clean it cannot justly police labor in Europe. A big movement cannot possibly get along without troubles, but it can free itself of avoidable troubles. Let us hope that the coming convention realizes its mission and give to its importance foremost attention and see that it will not disappoint the world of labor in its expectation.

### ORGANIZATION PLUS FRATERNALISM

We hear so much these days about a 100 per cent. organization and it is my desire to add another word of great importance to this movement afloat, namely: "Fraternalism." My interpretation of this title, Organization plus Fraternalism is: "build and assist." Literally they go hand in hand, but practically they do not always mix well. Fraternalism infers a brotherhood to foster friendship and offer assistance. How often are we inclined to forget one of our fundamental principles of organization: "to help one another" and allow ourselves to drift into the sea of selfishness! The following example, although quite a common occurrence, will illustrate my point.

A scarcity of pressmen in C—— one time necessitated the local president to send for men from neighboring locals. A young married brother left a wife and three children in response and found employment in one of the big shops amid S. A. men. Naturally a man coming from a small label house into a big modern plant producing the finest grade of work expected to encounter little difficulties, but being a loyal member of the A. L. of A., with a good standing, conscientious, and ambitious, he naturally awaited a helping hand. Did he get it? No! Was fraternalism prevalent in this shop? No! Were there any signs of assistance from the brothers working on either side of him? Emphatically no! Although surrounded with fraternal brothers who were well aware of this man's trials, he was left to struggle alone with the ever increasing difficulties of new environments, material and class of work until the odds against him became so overwhelming that he was forced to submit to an indefinite lay-off.

You can use your imagination a little, but suffice it to say, here was a brother who was a pillar to the building of a sound organization. He attended meetings regularly and took an active part in the discussions, he had a clean record as a union man and tried his utmost to make good while his fraternal brothers through narrow, selfish views left him to pull his own wagon out of the rut.

Where have the indifferent brothers—for such they were, seldom were they present at a meeting—profited? Where has the association benefited? The employer did not pat them on the back, nor did he increase their pay because one man could not produce as good as they. Have they assisted in organizing; have they met their minutest fraternal obligations, assistance and co-operation? Many times No! This is not putting your shoulder to the wheel, this is tearing asunder that which gives us the conditions we now enjoy and which our national president and vice-president are strenuously trying to revitalize.

Let us carry those high ideals for which we are organized from the meetings to the shops, put into service or practice the noble principles, thereby rendering fraternal services towards one another and then—then only—can we have a so-called 100 per cent. organization and one which will stand the tempest!

Fraternally, BUGLER.

The above was written in Germany by an American pressman who fought in France for ideals—he now sounds ideals of unionism.

### THE AMMUNITION TRAIN

What is the Ammunition Train, we seldom read about. Why it's the mainstay of the War, I'll prove beyond a doubt.

In the darkest night, in the thickest fight, they hear their Captain shout,  
"Come boys, be quick, for at the front the ammunition has run out."

They know this task must not fail them, be it at any cost,

For should they fail in this attempt, would mean the battle lost.

The boys, they work like beavers to bring the cannon food,  
 Without the slightest murmur, and always in good mood.  
 They run through mud and mire, whilst the shots and shells fly fast,  
 And amidst the roar of cannon, there's none equal to this task.  
 They travel roads of danger, whilst the foe is lying low  
 To strike them in the darkness their treacherous heavy blow.  
 Yes, they travel through the danger in the darkness of the night,  
 While the heavens are all lit up with the lighting of the fight.  
 They sleep in holes and dugouts, upon dear Mother Earth,  
 Whilst other folks in cities, sleep happy in their berths.  
 And least of all, let's not forget the faithful horse and mule,  
 Who pulls and drags his load along through mire, mud and pool.  
 They silently do'trudge along through sunshine, storm and rain,  
 And, therefore, you see, without them, there'd be no Ammunition Train.  
 But Uncle Sam, who knows them all, keeps tab upon his banner,  
 And when this War is o'er again, puts them on his Roll of Honor.  
 So let's give three cheers to all of them, and when they come marching home,  
 We'll meet them with an embrace, and greet them with "Well Done."  
 And let us stand together, as we have done in the past,  
 Until the everlasting Peace on Earth has come at last.  
 Now, I hope that I have proven the fact that I maintain,  
 That there could never be a battle without the Ammunition Train. FREDERICK J. GRAF, Sr.

**Mr. John Golden**, International President of the United Textile Workers of America, in a circular letter announces the efforts now being made by his organization in organizing a nation-wide movement for the obtaining of the eight-hour day for all the textile workers. In an attempt to frustrate the success of this movement, Mr. Fred. B. Gordon, President of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., besides many other things, has sent broadcast the following:

"At the end of the war the cotton mills of the South will stand absolutely for their full legal right to operate that industry on the non-union basis—closed non-union, if that will make it any stronger. Closed hermetically, climatically, sectionally, or any way you want it. Not only that, if necessary, a clarion call will go out and the 1,070 textile plants of the South would form a unit, which in no uncertain terms would notify Messrs. Gompers and Golden & Co. that they had better seek greener pastures as they would simply be wasting their 'organization' money in this part of the country.

"And this is my prophecy: That the industrial South as a whole will never, while the country remains a republic, allow itself to be bound hand and foot, and virtually gagged politically, as in the industrial North today, by that 'THING' that seeks to stab in the heart that inherent right of selective employment belonging to every individual firm or corporation in this country—that unholy, foreign-born, un-American, Socialistic, despotic THING, known as LABOR UNIONISM." End of eruptions.

This language expresses the thoughts of many other industrial lords, and it is up to labor to answer such attacks in no uncertain terms. Solidarity practised is the only effective reply.

### SHALL PROHIBITION ASSERT ITSELF?

Having been requested by members of Local No. 2 to give my views on the question of National Prohibition, being somewhat interested in the same, I reluctantly consented to do so, with the approval of my successor as correspondent from Local No. 2 to the Journal, Bro. Holl.

Now that our Congressmen and United States Senators have paid so much attention to the appeals sent to them by Labor Unions, and by the laboring class of people at large, requesting them not to pass this prohibition law, and in spite of these appeals have done so, I therefore suggest, owing to the fact that we still have hopes as laboring men to convince our representatives that we still believe they have our interests at heart, even if they did take part of our liberty, as well as our hard-earned money, away from us, by taxing us to the utmost limit, and hope that they will at some time pay a little attention to our appeals, and I therefore beg every Local of the Amalgamated Lithographers as well as all other Labor Unions in the United States to at once make another appeal to these representatives of ours to pass a law making January 16th, 1920, the day when National Prohibition becomes a fact that this is the blessed day when the majority of people—nay, wise legislators—ratified the United States unailing cure for all evils, nation-wide prohibition, therefore let us all rejoice and sing, or still better scream, Gloria hallelujah, for from now on only will life be worth while living. No more crime, no more poverty, no more sinners, all saints, we will have no more use for the police, what a saving to the taxpayers, no more use for jails and prisons, what a saving to the taxpayers.

Our beloved country, the country of the free, will at last come into its own. It will now be in a position to rival and outshine those great prohibition countries, Turkey and Russia. For is it not a fact that prohibition, and prohibition only, has made these countries so great—great in wealth, science, and inventions?

What of it if we wipe out several billions of investments, and throw out of employment several hundred thousands of people? The holy cause of prohibition will not suffer thereby.

A referendum? Absurd! Have not the people of California and several other States voiced their opposition to prohibition and thereby plainly proven their incapability to vote on such vital public questions, and is it not to be feared that the majority of states would follow that horrible example? Who are the majority, anyway? A lot of ignorant, easygoing people, created to be governed by us, the intellectual minority, tolerated and permitted to work for a living, provided they can find work; to eat if they have something to eat; to drink—water—all they please and the great privilege of paying taxes and more taxes.

Personal liberty? We all rejoice in that fundamental principle of our Constitution, providing, of course, it suits our holy cause, prohibition.

What of it, if the enforcement of prohibition will necessitate the employment of an army of inspectors, detectives and spies, and thus put our gloriously free country in a wave of lying and perjuring people? Our holy cause, Prohibition, cannot take such trivial things into consideration, for we are right, right, right, and no argument shall prevail against us. By all means, make the sixteenth day of January a national holiday.

Frank J. Petersen.

### QUESTIONS

The ending of the war has brought many perplexing questions before the American people. One is, whether there is a shortage or a surplus of labor. It looks as if the business world is trying to claim a surplus of labor with the thousands of men being let out of the

army and navy and the readjustment of the plants that were turned into munition and other war factories. There will be an over supply of labor, but this will be for a short time only. I especially feel that there will be a shortage of labor, because of the many that gave their lives for their country and also those who were so disabled that it will be impossible for them to again work at their trade, and another reason which we must not overlook is that many will stay over in France and England, because of the many opportunities that will appeal to the progressive American in the reconstruction of France and Belgium, and then, last but not least, the Flu epidemic, which has swept our country. When you stop and look around about you and notice the many missing faces and realize that these skilled men in their various occupations in life cannot be produced in a day or year, it does look to me as if this country will have a shortage of labor, and then, on the other hand, business is not going to be as good since the war as before because of the many important questions that are before the American people. For instance we might mention the income tax, the raising of taxes in order to meet our war debt, Prohibition, and then the adjustment of the League of Nations, and the present administration which has never had the confidence of the people in time of peace, makes it very uncertain for the business world.

I believe for the next six months or so we will pass through a siege, of what we might say "dull times," caused by the things mentioned above, but not by an over-supply of labor; so I think all labor organizations ought to be active and progressive in all they do to keep business as active as possible.

One way in which we can help is to be as harmonious as possible within our own organization and also with dealing with those whom we come in contact with. Very often questions come before us in our own meetings that seem like small things, get beyond our control and grow into serious trouble. By being a little more courteous to one another and by realizing we are all there for good, we will make our meetings more interesting and better attended, which will unite us more and make us a stronger organization, better able to help our country in these trying times, and by so doing business will prosper and the surplus of labor will vanish and I believe we will see a shortage rather than a surplus.

J. K.

We understand that the **Harris Automatic Press Co.** is too busy to give a brief account of their successful business. One of their hustling salesmen, whom we approached for a little information, smiled and advised us to look around or to ask our local reporters as to what is doing here and there and everywhere. While we did not very thoroughly go into this inquiry, what little information we gathered, however, sufficed to make us realize just why the Harris People are unable to write the story. As a matter of fact, they are giving undivided attention to the wants of their customers, which is imperative should the orders which are coming in at an unprecedented rapidity be quickly filled. The erection of their new and magnificent plant at Cleveland may be considered as an ingenious business foresight. This monumental plant equipped with every conceivable and modern facility enables the Harris Automatic Press Co. to produce at short notice the best. The merit of the Harris Offset Press so firmly established in the whole of America is now equally recognized by European printers. That sumptuous market already existing is expanding ever more. Experts employed to develop the Harris Press to its highest perfection undoubtedly contribute in no small measure toward successful offset printing.

"It's a Harris," from which the cover of the Lithographers' Journal was printed.

## THE AGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE

What steam-power was to the 19th century, applied chemistry must be to the 20th century. The usefulness and the progressiveness of steam-power was by no means adequately appreciated in its initial stage. We cannot expect chemistry to fare much better. The utilization of steam-power was nevertheless a great step forward. Those who took to the new science came out at the top. So it will be with the new age of chemistry. Those will profit who recognize the importance of chemistry and employ it industrially. Business, and particularly so lithography, must find a new way of commercial expression. We hold no brief against the office part of the business, but this we do say: Too much stress is laid upon the office and decidedly too little attention is paid to the shop. Shrewd business experts who can sell cheap goods at profitable prices are regarded the jewel of the firm. The manager who is able to exploit labor with the least possible friction is the favorite of the employer. A business policy built upon cheap production and profit exacted cunningly is not based on good ground. This is well understood by the manufacturers. It is for that reason our manufacturers are ardent advocates of high tariff protection. To remove foreign competition makes it possible for home trade to dispose of its products irrespective of quality. Such a condition works for immediate results, but its trend is dangerously disastrous. It eliminates incentives, ambition, pride and personal devotion. Three years prior to the enactment of the high tariff Mr. Robert Kennedy Duncan said: what a touch-stone chemistry is to efficiency, how it may extract strength from weakness, how it may transform waste into saving, how it may transmute by-products into gold if every factory had its laboratory. This is not the language as spoken by labor, but it expresses its sentiments in full. Our employers and the employers of other trades, too, of course harp on the labor questions. Unconscious of a newer conception, they chronically seek to live in the spirit of the past. They cannot conceive of a liberated mankind that walks free, that breathes free and that makes for universal happiness. They feel safest and their interest best protected under the old system of subjugated labor. They cannot see the radiant light that springs from the newer school of industrialism. Labor, which is harnessed to its daily routine task like a mechanical part is mounted to a machine is bound to act in a mechanical capacity. Transform your factory into an institution wherein ideas may mature and brains develop, wherein opportunities generate and inspirations glow, wherein ambition finds an echo and devotion its reward, and you make for the long-sought co-operation that spells mutual advancement. There is none so ignorant as not to visualize the meaning of a modern lithographic establishment. But, what will an establishment possessed of modern facilities amount to if it lacks brain, personal energy and devotion? We know of few trades which could vie with lithography in mental quality. Its name is of magnetic power, and many young men of promising ability are attracted by its artistic accent. But what happens! Soon the active mind of the young man finds his ambition stunted by antiquated business methods and, then, he either leaves the trade or he resolves to get an education besides plying his trade as a lithographer. Both is detrimental to lithography. In both cases lithography is deprived of the higher intellectual qualification which it might have absorbed had it presented the hopes of ambition. Who of us know not of instances where a lithographer with an active mind educated himself away from the monotony of his occupation into a profession of larger and loftier opportunities! Lithography must realize its responsibility, it must understand its wondrous possibilities if it will not be eaten away by the oxidation processes of advanced technique. We must advance

not only mechanically but also technically. True, lithography has given birth to new ideas—but, how many materialized ideas have remained the property of lithography? Some firms have put up suggestion boxes with a nominal fee allowance in cases where an offered suggestion was accepted by the firm. In the main, however, this system has not the impetus of accomplishing great things. We know of a large shop whose owners have taken a bold step forward. They have placed individual responsibility on each of their many employees. What does that mean? Why, it awakens the initiative inherent to all of us. It lifts one's pride, it enhances one's interest, it makes one do things for the sake of recognition. The firm we are told does not aim at speed, but it aims to getting quality work out of its employees. No pauper wages we are told, and the work done under this condition speaks for itself. There is not only a moral in this, but a strong probability for developing ideas of unforeseen value.

A catalyst makes substances change while the catalyst remains unchanged. An almost invisible piece of platinum will cause the union of many quarts of oxygen and hydrogen. A minute piece of chromous chloride when dropped into the test tube will liberate the violet crystal of insoluble chromic chloride, which, without the catalyst, water will not change for many days; while the same catalyst causes the mixing with water to precipitate a temperature having for its result indigo blue liquid. Artificial indigo manufactured by catalytic processes not only rivals natural indigo, but it is now actually exported to the land which for many centuries has supplied the world with its famous indigo. The so-called catatype process, or photo-carbon prints made without sunlight, is the result of a catalytic action. A piece of cotton dipped into a mixture of peroxide and ether does the trick. Acetone is obtained from acetic acid through the catalytic action of barium carbonate and pumice stone. Oleic acid in the presence of nickel is changed into stearic acid. Most of our synthetic medicines are produced by catalytic processes.

Opportunities is all lithography longs for. Supply this opportunity and the soil upon which lithography stands will not dwindle away. We ourselves must develop ideas, must cause their realization and utilize them to the best of advantage. To do this requires brain and devotion. Brains must be used, devotion nursed. To-day, brains are locked up, devotion ill used. Very often office stupidity kills the healthy germs within a shop. None but a technically qualified person should be allowed a voice in the shop. Actual superiority always commands respect; but a mere pen behind one's ear is no true symbol of grey matter. Ideas exist galore; however, in a litho-shop they have no concerted relationship. Collect them into a correlated knowledge, and bigger ideas are likely to spring forth without end from ideas body and soul has been given to. Hidden knowledge brings no fame; knowledge practically demonstrated begets an inspiration often far reaching.

We have introduced the catalyst to emphasize the dire need for a catalyst in lithography. In lithography, most anything can stand technical improvement. Ink problems, together with other problems, could be interestingly made the concern of all by offering handsome prizes, at least such prizes as will attract the attention of those who have something to offer in fact. Heliographin, a perfume of unique production, neither natural nor imitative, is the result of ceaseless research work and ample proof that color printing can be brought to a higher perfection. Only pessimists see the shadow before the light. America spends annually \$200,000,000 for finished photographs. There is a colossal idealism back of this huge figure, and it seems to entitle us to optimism. We are not dead if live food is given us. There was a time when the

manufacture of dyes and chemicals was thought of little in this country. This was before the war. When England blockaded Germany, American manufacturers started to make dyes and chemicals, and they have done it so thoroughly that these articles are now exported on a considerable scale. This industry received its opportunity by sheer necessity, and it has proven its worth by its own accomplishment. Now let us seriously set to task with the object to giving to lithography an esthetic lift. While we practise the thing of yesterday, let us invest our mind in the possibilities of to-morrow. We can hold our own only by knowing its how. Nowhere but in our qualification will the how reflect itself. Chemistry as it applies to progressive printing must be taken up by the lithographer. We have pointed at some miracles in chemistry. Surely, chemistry has a vast store ready for us to make the best of it. If we fail in this, lithography will be trifled with not to our advantage. Applied chemistry is the future of lithography.

Note:—A catalyst is a substance possessing the faculty of producing chemical unity among elements or compounds who themselves have no affinity for each other, and such unity or combination is brought about by the catalyst without the catalyst itself changing or being in the least affected by this wonderful action.

### QUANTITY VS. QUALITY

In the Lithographic business as in every other business we want both quantity and quality, but there are some firms that are satisfied with one or the other. One should always consider the nature of the work and the customer, of which you will have quite an idea if you have been working in an establishment any length of time. If your customer has considerable work and he is new, you should at least give him quality so as to get his confidence and work, and what speed you may lose on the one order you make up on a future order and satisfy both the customer and the firm as well. On a 60 M. run you can consider 20 M. a day average and give both Q's and get the job off of one plate if it is a fair transfer, a good grained plate and the press in good condition. We have quite a number of firms selling offset presses today and the first thing a salesman tells the firm is that his press can do more work than the other fellow's; they go so far as to guarantee a press (50 in.) running 4500 per hour, and I know of a case where after guaranteeing the press to run 4500 the power itself was only able to drive the press 3500 and the boss wanted to know why the same press would only go that fast. If a press (offset) runs 4500 an hour each and every hour the wear and tear on a 50 in. press would in a very short time make it fit for the junk dealer and the salesman would find out that the firm would buy another make next time. If a machine has to run 4500 per hour every hour in the day each year for a firm to make money, then I say the firm takes the work cheap and should be in the aeroplane or automobile business, so that when they collapse there is a good excuse or the man that runs them is no more. In quality always strive to do better than a copy; then you show something. The speed you can pick up after and watch your job well. Don't think because the press is automatic the pressman should be the same; and compare your sheet with your O. K., get it better if possible and think that it can be better, thereby being your own critic. If a boss has a good man and knows it, he should always leave the speed of the machine to the man's own discretion, as some jobs run better fast and others slower. But if it is quantity that is wanted, all you have to do is, close your eyes until you hear the press stop and then start it again.



## NEWS COLUMN FROM OUR LOCALS



## LOCAL No. 1, NEW YORK

Business in New York is good in all branches. Applications for membership are coming in very rapidly; at the last meeting thirty-five (35) were received. Six hundred (600) members were initiated during the year 1918. The Music Trade in the city has also been organized. Are the outside Locals following the good example shown by New York? Especially in the last line indicated. I understand from the Music Employees that the shops in Cincinnati, Boston and Philadelphia are not thoroughly organized, especially the Engraving, Transfer and Press Departments. I trust the officers of these Locals will help along by organizing these houses as it is very unfair to the music houses in our city who have been very considerate and fair to our association. About one year ago the transferrers in music houses were receiving \$16 to \$18 per week, and today they are receiving from \$25 to \$32 per week. The Press Department was in the same condition, men receiving from \$18 to \$25. I have succeeded through conferences with these employers in advancing their salaries from \$28 to \$40 per week. Plate Grainers are receiving \$24 to \$30 per week, so you can readily see what can be done by co-operating with the employers.

I trust the members will not pay any attention to any of the radical members who appear on the floor of our meetings and who are ready to tear down some of the good work accomplished by our officers. We now have the co-operation of 98 per cent of the lithographic employers of the City of New York, and our members have gained more in the last three years through co-operation than they have in the past fifteen years, not only as regards the high cost of living, but that as mechanics, they were not receiving just compensation for work turned out. The employers have realized this and have admitted same. By our members co-operating with the officers, and holding some of our radical members down, I feel certain that the employers will go still further with us in regulating the working hours and wages of all our members.

This office has received a number of complaints from employers that there is a great deal of waste in material in the different departments of establishments. I believe this matter should be brought to the attention of our members and urge them to conserve the material and cut down the waste in their respective departments as much as possible, and the employers will be willing to concede even more and share the saving with the employees by increasing wages.

In the National Lithographer, regarding the convention of the National Association of Employing Lithographers, on the second order of business, reads as follows: "Labor Conditions and Co-operation with Labor," which shows that the employers are willing to co-operate if our members do likewise with their officers.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. J. HOHLWECK, President.

The shop-meeting of the Miners' Litho Co. was held on Saturday, April 12, 1919. This meeting was superior to any that was ever held. The hall was decorated in all the national colors, the flowers on the wall looked as natural as could be.

The dinner was a success. The menu was: Roast Beef and Gravy, Fillet of Beef and Gravy, Roast Ham and Pork, mashed Potatoes, Lettuce and the last of Germany, Liberty Cabbage. There being no more cash him, so there were no dogs; and the best of all, the flow of George Ehret's was running very fast. After refreshment was over, the meeting was called to order by our big chief, Bro. Sweeney. The meeting was as fine as could be, everything running as fine as silk. We

elected a treasurer; as we could not bond him, we put ball and chain on him so he could not run away. Our friend Teddy, who looks so noble and great, pointing his index-finger to the four winds, started to speak slow and soft, but he broke loose with a rah and a roar that we all done the chimmie, Bro. Koop, I-need-the-every-hour man, who always wants to know why he is wrong or right.

The meeting closed with a hurrah. Then we went to the bowling-alley where the great body of professional Poodle players held their own. In this manner we closed the end of a perfect day.

Yours truly,

J. L. POWLEY, Record. Sec'y.

## LOCAL No. 2, BUFFALO

It is most fitting and worthy that the Lithographers' Journal should be one of the first labor journals to enlarge its scope and increase its powers to do good by putting forth a journal, clothed in an attractive cover and rich in educational and instructive features for the brothers in the trade.

It is symbolic of the good things to come during and after this period of constructive reconstruction, which should be founded upon the principles of live and let live, the doctrine most preached but little practised. Have you ever stopped to think what the word "brother" means? Doesn't it bring up in your mind the ties that bind? Not only the blood ties but the fellowship that all true men should feel for their fellows, and the spirit that is the foundation of the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would others do unto you." In our business life we could help things a whole lot for the members of the trade by showing them little courtesies that would not cost us anything and would harm us not, but would rebound to our credit and help the university of mankind.

Buffalo is taking its place among the cities that can be depended on to do its share in the coming rehabilitation of the world. The city which is often called the "Electric City" but more prominently known as the "Queen City of the Lakes," is going to undergo a thorough overhauling and will spend millions of dollars on its improvements, thereby being one of the first cities to show its confidence in the future prosperity and welfare of the good old U. S. A.

While I am writing this, Buffalo is in the throes of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign, and I venture a prediction that true to its slogan, "Buffalo will see it through," but, and this is a question that no doubt has appealed to many of you, let us not stop at "seeing it through" by loaning Uncle Sam our money; let us all get together and help by being a little more considerate of the times and conditions we are living under and not go around whining that the world is going to the eternal bow-wows. A good kick is a good thing, but put it where it will do the most good, and be sure to know what you're kicking at.

Business in this jurisdiction is good at present, and the members are waiting and hoping for the good old summertime so that we can take a boat to Toronto, the stamping ground of Local No. 12, and give them a much-needed trouncing on the bowling alleys.

Fred Stuff was blessed with a horseshoe or rabbit foot—I don't know which—anyway he brought home the bacon at the last meeting in March. At the first meeting in April we took in three new members and one of them was lucky enough to win his dues for one month. Jack Geiger seems to think Bro. Petersen put up a job on him. How about it, Jack?

Well, boys, look over the Journal for Bro. Petersen's article on Prohibition and let us know what you think

about it. Here's to the Journal, may it always flourish as the mouthpiece of the Lithographers of America!

F. G. H.

### DUNKIRK BRANCH No. 2

Well, here we are again, everybody working steady. At the last regular meeting Cook and Zoeller lost their championship in playing Sixty-six, they were defeated by Brothers Eberle and C. Y. Brothers Ball and Russell are getting their right wing in shape, in case they get the offer of a position in the American or National Team — Ha, ha! Steinmetz will corner the rabbit market next year sure. He has two fine dogs already (so follow your eye, boys). Seel and Reichert are taking advantage of the fine weather—every Saturday and Sunday is spent riding around in their new cars, taking life easy. All eyes are turned sea-ward these days, because we expect our Navy-boy Chas. J. Ertel to be returned to us. He expects his discharge on or about April 26th. Petrella met with a painful accident recently—got three fingers jammed—guess they were a little too long. "Tippy" Lanagan just got over a slight touch of the Flu; this is the third time he has had it. Our artist Zoeller calls him the Flu-King. Fetters sure looks down-hearted these days because he is always thinking of July 1st. Cheer up, Frank, it may not be true. Our old friend Mock was on the sick-list—but is O. K. again. If Walker is not careful he will be arrested for speeding on a wheel?—Richert has a busy time these days keeping his mustache trimmed. So long, fellows! To be continued in our next issue.

I am the same

C. W. Y.

### LOCAL No. 3, BOSTON

Business in this jurisdiction is good, most of the shops having all the work they can handle.

The last regular meeting of this Local, held April 11th, was a "hummer"; full of excitement from start to finish, and the attendance was away above normal. Nine proposals for membership received their first reading.

The nominations of delegates to the International Convention, of which Local No. 3 is entitled to two, resulted in four candidates being chosen—Brothers Loman Gould, John Lally, Wm. J. Contanche, and Sylvester J. Whelan. At our next meeting, May 9th, the two delegates will be selected (by ballot) from the four named above, and a spirited contest is expected. It was toward midnight when the meeting adjourned.

Most of us know that such long meetings breed discontent—members who live a great distance from the place of meeting do not relish the idea of taking chances with late cars and reaching home after one or two o'clock in the morning. As a cure, it might be well for us of No. 3 to consider the advisability of holding two meetings each month, instead of one as at present. There would then be more time for general discussion on questions that would be of interest to all us workmen, and our meetings could possibly be adjourned at about 10 p. m.

On Saturday evening, April 19th, the G. A. R. Hall, Chelsea, was gaily decorated with streamers, banners and hundreds of flags floating over four large banquet tables, covered with snow-white linen, on which rested the usual trimmings and fixing of what go to make up the scenery of a first-class banquet.

Seated around these four large tables, with either glass or silver in hand, were Eddie and Jim and George and Henry and John and Will and Joe, and Pat and Dick, and Loman and Dan, and Mike and Fred, and Emile and Martin, and Frank and Sammy, and Ernest and Angelo, and Charles, etc., etc. All brothers in the sense that they are members of our Local.

The event was the Annual Banquet of Local No. 3, and about 125 members with a few non-union eligibles sat down to the tables and partook of the feast, which consisted of, Hot Roast Young Vermont Turkey,

Mashed Potatoes, Cranberry Sauce, Lobster Salad, Escalloped Oysters, Banana Fritters, Fancy Creams, Country Club and Strawberry Mousse, Orange and Lemon Sherbet, Fancy Cakes (Lady, Pound and Fruit), Hot Coffee, Maroons and Lady Fingers, Cigars, Refreshments, Orange Claret Punch, Haffenreffer's Red Label.

The entertainers of the evening were Wm. McGlaughlin, piano soloist, and accompanist, Joseph Kelly, in songs; A. D. Guiso, organ-accordion—not an ordinary instrument; Sam Wiley, violinist; Wm. Chick, baritone soloist; Mr. Lund, monologue and songs; Bro. Richard Maser, rag sketch. Bro. Albert Peterson, 101st Engrs., just returned from France, related his experiences over there.

Bro. Richard Kitchelt, formerly a president of the old Litho Artist Union, gave a short talk on unionism, and Mr. Arthur M. Huddel, 1st Vice-President of the International Union of Steam and Electrical Engineers, was the principal speaker of the evening.

All the entertainers were applauded vigorously, especially Bro. Wm. Maser for his pictures made with cotton rags, and Mr. Chick for his masterful singing.

Mr. Arthur M. Huddel received an ovation at the end of his talk, as well as a rising vote of thanks.

Mr. Huddel's talk was along the lines of thorough organization, the necessity for such, etc., etc. The enthusiastic applause with which the speaker was greeted at intervals during his talk would tend to prove that all present were wholly in accord with the sentiments expressed. It remains now for us to show by our efforts, whether or not the words of Mr. Huddel penetrated our crusts.

The banquet was over at 11.30—all agreeing that it was the best thing that Local No. 3 ever ran off.

The committee in charge and whose good work was mostly responsible for the success of the undertaking were Bros. John Lally, chairman; Joseph F. Cunningham, secretary; James F. Hayes, treasurer; Henry Hansen, Henry Thurner, Joseph A. Maynard and Sylvester J. Whelan, toastmaster.

S. W.

### LOCAL No. 4, CHICAGO

The Lithographers' Journal, in its enlarged form and new dress, has been looked forward to by members of Local No. 4 with interest and pleasure. The Journal fulfills a mission—it educates, gives the member the litho news from other localities and assists organization work. Its pages should always be open to expressions of honest, constructive criticism. We welcome the enlarged Journal and hope that its influence will grow, that it will assist the lithographic workmen in the betterment of conditions and the upbuilding of the entire litho industry.

The second convention of the Amalg. Lith. of America will convene in the City of Chicago on July 7, 1919, and at the last meeting of Local No. 4 preliminary steps were taken, looking forward to the event, that the visiting officers and delegates may find comfort and proper facilities to do their work in as efficient and speedy a manner as possible.

We have many a pleasant memory of our stay in Cincinnati during the convention of 1917. Those who attended will not forget the hospitality of Cincinnati Local. But we believe the work of the convention can be accomplished within a week. Proper steps should be taken at once by the National Officers and National Council to facilitate the work of the convention so that its work may be fully accomplished within that period of time. Every additional day means an outlay of thousands of dollars in expense to the Association. The laws were fully revised at the Cincinnati convention, and we believe that the Law Committee will be able to do its work in half the time at our coming meeting in Chicago.

Chicago Local does not plead for speed for selfish reasons, for we heartily welcome the officers and delegates and hope they will stay with us as long as they can—but from the standpoint of efficiency as well as economy a short, snappy convention will answer the needs of the A. L. of A.

Business is fair; there has been a consistent demand for Artists in all branches. Organization work is booming. First National Vice-President Maitland's assistance and advice have been a great help to the Local. The overtime restriction law is a success and well received by employer and employee. R. B.

#### LOCAL No. 5, ST. LOUIS

Resolved, that I make this new Journal issue the best part of my library, because it is worthy of it, because it means much, in it you feel brother speaking to brother.

The ending of war has lifted the ban on print paper which enables the editor to publish on a grander scale than heretofore, and any brother knowing of news that would be of interest to Local 5, or nationally, the correspondent would be very grateful if you would forward same to him.

The enlargement of our new Journal is greatly welcomed by the members of Local 5. The combined efforts of our Editor, Press Committee and loyal members have made this issue possible, which no doubt will be appreciated by the membership at large. The continuous enrolling of new members in our local points to a 100 per cent. organization in the near future.

Many of our older members throughout the country will be pleased to learn that the Gast Bank Note Co., one of the oldest and best known lithograph shops in this country, and one which was opposed to organized trades ever since the first lithographers' strike was instituted in 1890, have recently signed up for the A. L. of A. label.

We hope that the spirit and prosperity which placed this company second to none in its days, once more will crown this well known establishment with success. E. P.

#### LOCAL 7, MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Some of the litho houses here, who specialized in beer labels, were hit pretty hard by the dry movement and are now trying to get other work which makes business good for the engravers.

Some of the men who lost out have been placed elsewhere. John Pezold, offset pressman, has gone to Winston-Salem, N. C.

Ernst Haas, transferer, has gone to Kokomo, Ind., and John Meyer, transferer, is working at South Bend, Ind.

Frank Schwendeman, who went to British Columbia last fall to his brother-in-law's farm for his health, is back with a sore arm and on the sick list; he injured his arm pulling stumps.

A few of the houses here have failed to come across with the two dollar increase and we have sent for First Vice-Pres. Maitland to come here to look into it.

Brother Papke, our recording secretary, has been placed in nomination as delegate to our convention in Chicago in July.

The breweries are running short of beer and the largest brewery will only sell a barrel of beer when a barrel of near beer is purchased with it and their saloons give you half near beer and half nearer beer, which is driving us to the water wagon.

The plan of having a different correspondent every month failed to work as you can see how often we are represented lately in the Journal. Wishing success for the big issue, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

MARK CLOHERTY.

#### DETROIT, MICH.

Well, here we are again. Had room for a few more members at our meeting, but it was quite a snappy session at that. Brother Gene O'Connor was there with that most becoming smile, most all evening—must have heard of the salary increase the government workers are to receive in the near future, he being with the government map department here.

It is with much regret we received the resignation of Brother Gerhart, our financial secretary. He has been a hard worker for this Local, and a most conscientious brother on the job at most every meeting. Had Joseph Lucir up with application for member from the Stubb Company. His application was referred to the council for investigation. We note that Mr. Graff has applied for membership at Chicago. We are somewhat afraid this man's past is against him, he having paid little attention to the straight path while in this jurisdiction.

The Federal Company here is about to install another offset press and camera for their process work.

The Stubb's Company also are putting in another press, Brother Dick Beesling taking this position.

Growing?—Well, we say we are. How different with the Calvert Company. It's with little regret we see this house crumbling. They are running but few presses out of their many. They now have appointed P. Powentz, artist, general superintendent and discharged L. Seymour, foreman of the rotary department, and a Mr. Ross also. Two other men have quit the pressroom to take positions in other lines. These men have done a great deal for this house and much against organized workers. Now what have they for all their work—cast aside like a wornout shoe, nowhere to turn for a helping hand. The short-sighted method of this house has driven a lot of good lithographers out of the trade. There are at least a dozen brothers who are working smaller hours and making more money at other trades right in this city. This firm has collected a lot of riff-raff that is a curse to all trades. We seem to have more than our share of that class wandering around from shop to shop in our jurisdiction. There has been quite some talk about petty graft at the above company. B. Pagel, writing the employers' association that a Mr. Climer was accepting money from apprentices for learning the trade. We also learn that some of the fellows there would like to become members again, most like rats leaving a sinking ship to hunt another hold to work in.

Most of the plants here are busy. Brother Keith was nominated for delegate to the Chicago convention, Brother Charles Creusere alternate. We would like to know the whereabouts of W. Barr, last heard of in Cleveland; Charles Schroeder, St. Louis; John Brown, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Paul Schmid, Toledo, O.; any information leading to the addresses of the above men will be much appreciated by financial secretary of Local 9, Brother Gerhart, 66 Magnolia St., Detroit.

Brother Pinie was expelled for non-payment of dues.

We will hold another meeting at an early date, which Vice-President Maitland will attend. We hope for a large attendance at this meeting, for there will be some interesting discussions.

Brother Kozak tried to get us to take the short cut to town again after meeting. Nay, nay, Bro. Kozak, once was enough for us. The little D. U. R. car with orange and yellow trimmings is good enough for weunz.—  
Fraternally yours, E. J.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sustained two broken ribs, severe bruises about the back and right leg and possible internal injuries when a cab in which he was riding was struck by a street-car at Forty-first Street and Broadway, New York. An X-ray photograph will be taken.



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Presiding Officers of Local No. 5, 1919. Bottom row, left to right: Jos. F. Duchek, Jr., Rec. Sec'y; Fred. W. Rose, President; Theo. H. Gast, Fin. Sec'y. Top row, left to right: Al. Froning, Treasurer; Sam D. Alexander, Statistician; Richard Gehrung, Vice-Pres.; Wm. Lilla, Sentinel.

**LOCAL No. 10, ST. PAUL**

The writer having been at the conference of the L. I. P. & B. A., where our journal first became an actual thing, and, having seen it grow to where it is now, one feels inspired to write something for our new and big edition, which I sincerely hope will be one grand success.

In looking over the list of officers for the various locals I find that, as a general thing, the same old never-say-quit bunch are still handling the affairs of the locals, not that they are not doing fine, but I do believe that more of the younger members should take a hand and get new life and new ideas instilled into our Association. The average young man seems to think that his standing with the employer will not be so good if he takes any active part.

Just take a peek down the line and you will find that all the good jobs are held by men, who are or have held offices in our Association. The great majority of our employers are of the opinion that any man who is not loyal to his Association will not be loyal to him.

Local No. 10 is bubbling over with pep, and why not? Bro. Sam Maitland dropped in on us one day and gave the bunch the best shaking up they have had for years. He also visited the employers and, thanks to him, quite a few are getting more money. We hope, we will not need Bro. Maitland for some time on business, but would sure be pleased to have him spend his vacation with us when the fishing gets good. Speaking of fishing, today is the opening-day of the trout season—and it has snowed for two days—so I guess there will not be many caught.

Business is very good here at present, and there are rumors of a new shop starting in Minneapolis.

Wishing each Local and our new journal success.  
I am

Faternally yours

F. E. S.

**LOCAL No. 12, TORONTO**

When I looked around the hall at our last meeting, it reminded me of a Methodist Sunday School, the Sunday before the Annual Picnic, "everyone was there." And when everyone is there, there's a reason; in this case we had two reasons—"Our First Vice-President Bro. Maitland" and "Forty-four Hours."

We liked Bro. Maitland, and we're going to like the 44 hours.

On entering the meeting, Bro. Maitland made himself at home by initiating four new members. Ballots were cast for five more applications, which speaks for itself. Let's have a hundred per cent. by June 1st.

After listening to the local "Bolsheviki element" discussing the money and 44-hour questions, Bro. Maitland delivered a stirring address which made us wish we could keep him here to help us in the battle for enough to eat.

Forty-four hours throughout Canada, with 20 per cent. increase, to meet the ever increasing cost of living, is the issue. A special meeting has been called to go into details of same.

Arrangements are being made to entertain the bowlers from Buffalo, and a rousing good time is assured. Bro. Lennie has been appointed chairman of the committee, and our confidence as a crack-hunter has been placed in Bro. Alberts.

GEORGE.

**LOCAL No. 13, WASHINGTON**

No doubt the members in general will be somewhat surprised to read a letter from Local 13. We have taken a new lease on life and are very much alive these days, having a membership of seventy and an average attendance of forty at each meeting. We have gained in membership over eighty per cent in the last year and all the brothers are giving the officers their loyal

support in an effort to make Local 13 what it should be—one of the best Locals.

We are gaining quite a foothold on U. S. Government shops and are working hard to unionize them thoroughly.

Mr. Frank E. Murray, Edward Halley and Bro. Frank Keefe have bought out the Dectograph Company and have changed its name to the Washington Planograph Company. Success and good luck to them.

The Eckert Lithograph Co. has been bought out by the Columbia Planograph Co., Mr. John E. Eckert has been made manager of this plant and should have quite a field for all classes of work.

The A. B. Graham Co. is doing quite a lot of bank stationery business and a fine line of commercial work.

The Parker Brawner Co. is one of the best color process houses south of New York and are doing quite a large business.

The Norris Peters Co. are busy on the Patent Office work for which they are especially equipped and they are branching out into other fields.

The firm of Wells and Bocoriselski do quite a business in foreign patents. Business here in Washington is good.

We have the following U. S. Government shops: U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U. S. Hydrographic Office, U. S. Geological Survey, U. S. Weather Bureau, U. S. Army War College, U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, all of which employ quite a force of lithographers. The War Intelligence Plant has lately been combined with the War College Plant and our men are now working in that office.

The meetings of the Local, besides being well attended, are quite lively at times.

Trusting that the shock of hearing from Local 13 through the journal will have no bad effects,

I remain yours fraternally,

ESSIE L.

**LOCAL No. 14, PHILADELPHIA**

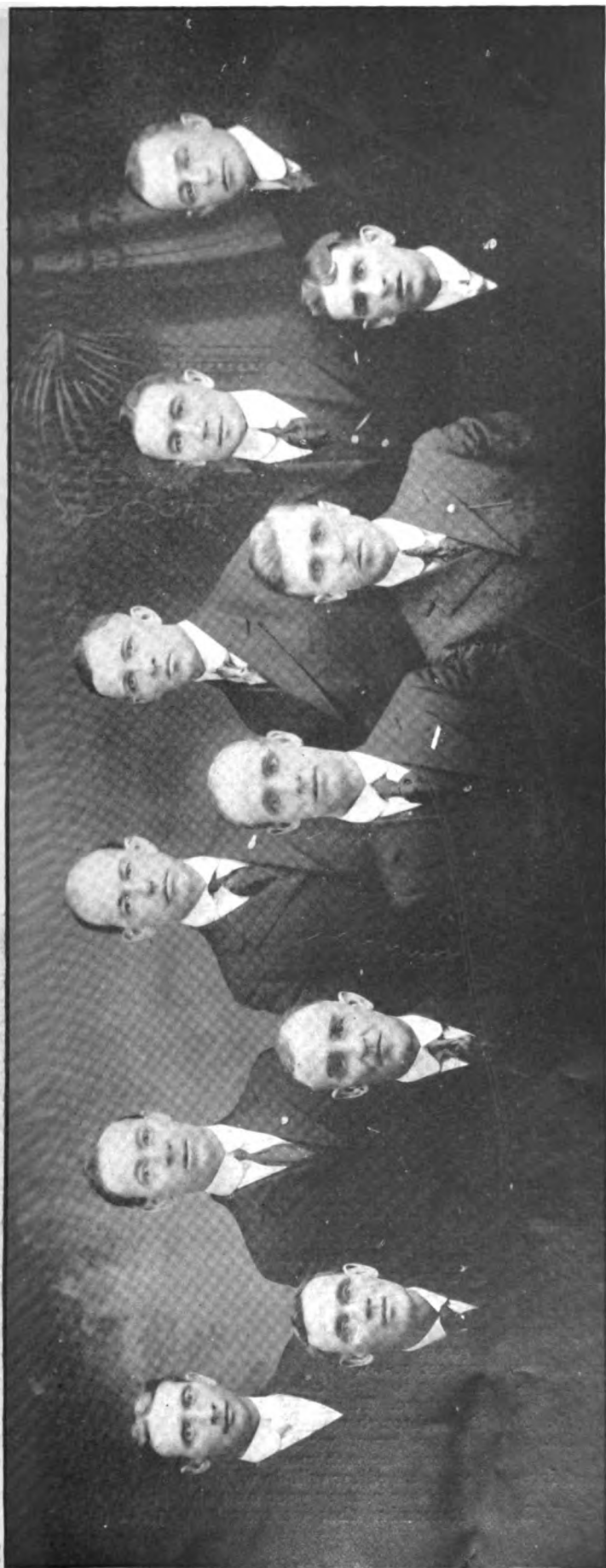
With the passing away of the war clouds the Brothers of Local 14, who have been in the service, are, one by one, returning to their former positions. They are welcomed by the brother-members and their former employers as well.

The Entertainment Committee has arranged for a novel affair, to be known as the Knights of Old or The Old Guard. There they may recount at will their triumphs and errors and, as they have a long story to tell, we, the younger switch-tenders, may benefit by a general talk in this time of readjustment of labor conditions, though we, by no means, intend to return to old methods as the note on the bugle is: Forward, march!

We note the recommendation made by Chicago as relating to overtime and forwarded to the General Office for international adoption, as in good keeping with principles of equality and fair play to competition. There are, however, some shops throughout the country who still work 52 hours or even some working a 48-hour week, who we cannot reach with such a ruling, because the employed are not in our ranks. It oftentimes happens, when our organization makes requests or demands, these conditions are forcibly pointed out, and why don't we correct them? We may answer this question in such way: Why don't the Christians compel the idol worshippers to assist at their services on Sunday? The answer is, the idol is not of the Christian fold, yet the Christian minister don't stop preaching the gospel nor is he excused of duty to his own flock and their spiritual comforts. So are our officers responsible for the men they represent in their worldly comforts. Therefore we suggest, if such irregular conditions exist, it should be up to the Employing Lithographers Association to make repairs.

Faternally yours,

J. J. M.



#### LOCAL 20, AKRON, OHIO

From left to right, top row: A. Fankbonner, Ed. Joskin, Tom Woodring, Sam Evey, Wm. Esser, Wm. Rech.

From left to right, bottom row: Fred Hoffmeyer, Treasurer; Pete Baltz, Secretary; Chas. Powis, President; Al. Pfaff, Financial Secretary; Frank Mosier.

Local 20, of Akron, Ohio, is nearing her majority, and in order to show that it is not composed of a bunch of patriarchs, we ask you to behold the Bevy of Beauties. This may appear as a very small offering to such a worthy object as our new Journal; in fact, there may be some who would have considered it more appropriate about the middle of February. However, it required a great effort to get this group out owing to unfavorable Lithographer's weather. Some absentees have legitimate excuses, while others were so busy working overtime that even though it was Sunday, a parole for an hour could not be procured.

The outlook for this Local is good, and with the spirit of Linkun, who says, "Let's pull the old wagon out of the rut," we also add, "Push, but if you can't push, please don't drag your feet." With the wish that the New Journal may be an unqualified success, we are,

Very fraternally,

LOCAL 20,

P. E. RINGWOOD.

**LOCAL No. 16, LOUISVILLE, KY.**

In the absence of our President Fox, Vice-President Ed. Harris was in the chair. As a parliamentarian Uncle Joe Cannon has nothing on Brother Hairriess.

Local No. 16 is always alive; there are going to be two banquets before the nation goes dry. Line up, boys, for your last chance, line up!

Financial Secretary Wm. Asher wishes all members in arrears for dues and assessments to pay up promptly.

Brothers of Local No. 16 were grieved to hear of the death of Bro. John McNally of Local No. 6. Bro. McNally was formerly a member of this Local.

Bro. Peters has reached the highest point in the poultry business. Ed is a live wire and always out for new things, his next move will be watched with interest. We think it will be the Peters & Reardon Chicken Fanciers.

Bro. John Bauscher thinks the engravers' salaries are too small compared with the pressmen and trans-ferrers. John thinks forty-five dollars a fair salary. Good luck, John, every man for himself and the devil for them all.

JAMES P. KEANEY.

**LOCAL No. 18, BALTIMORE**

Local No. 18 has not been heard from for a long time, but feels that it is duty bound to contribute some news to the initial issue of the new journal. Business here is in a prosperous condition at present, and we are in hopes it will continue so. I am pleased to state that all the Litho firms here agreed to our demand for the increase in wages. Our slogan here is, a 100 per cent organization, and we are very near the goal; we have taken in nearly every engraver in town, also the stonegrinders. We are now going after the Photo-Lithographers. The trade-shop evil is a thing of the past here now, we have in our Local men who formerly worked for the trade and are now working in the various shops. Our annual ball, which was held on February 14th, was a profound success, due largely to the efforts of the chairman, Bro. Geo. Weber, and others. There was a large crowd in attendance; we also had quite a few visiting Brothers from Locals Nos. 13 and 14. Bro. Robert Bircher, who is occupying the chair this year, seems to have gotten off to a good start. He is a hustler, and from all indications I think he will have a very successful term. With best regards to all the Brothers, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. G. SCHUCHARDT.

**LOCAL No. 21, SPRINGFIELD.**

This Local is pleased to announce, that one of its members, Bro. Wm. F. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., won the Aldermanic seat in his city, after a hard fight. We are going to ask Bill to assist us in keeping the old town wet until after our picnic.

We are also glad to announce, that as a salesman Bro. Ronaldson has come into his own; George has been a good mixer, and nothing is more essential to salesmanship than to be able to mix well.

Bro. Webber was called home to Buffalo recently by the death of his only sister. We all extend our sympathy to Bro. Webber.

Bro. Arthur W. Burns and Bro. E. Stromberg, of Providence, R. I., have both recovered sufficiently from the Flu to again resume their duties.

Bros. Flavel and Kaehler have both returned from France, where they were decorated by the French government for bravery.

Bro. Arnold left Springfield, Mass., April 8th, to accept a position as engraver with the Todd Co. of Rochester, N. Y.

Bro. Fred. Schomberg will assume the duties of foreman of the Lutz Co. of this city after April 20th.

Business in this section continues good. G. H. D.

**LOCAL No. 22, LOS ANGELES**

According to information received, my last month's narrative reached the editor too late to be inserted in the April issue. Apologies to all concerned.

Business in Los Angeles at present is below par, but with indications to pick up. Two new members were initiated at our last meeting and that brings our grand total up to seventy souls, and that is not a bad record for a place that is considered the worst organized city in the world. If we now only could get all the members to attend the meetings regularly. A resolution was passed to fine members, who do not attend to one out of three meetings, one dollar, and we hope this measure will give us the pleasure to see some long lost Brothers again—if not, we will have to consult our statistician and champion boxer, Bro. Lindeken, for more effective means to get our slackers interested. Bro. Appelby, who came here recently from Minneapolis on account of ill health, improved so rapidly, thanks to our climate, that he is now working for the Neuner Co.

It was decided to hold a stag or picnic before the fateful 1st of July, and the responsibility for its success was placed in the hands of a committee of five notorious boozefighters.

Bro. Karger's hand is getting better. He recently went into Jack Doyle's famous bar to get a cigar, when some damn fool trod on his fingers.

It was left to Yours Truly to contribute something on behalf of Local 22 for this special issue of the Lithographers' Journal.

The best thing I know of for the occasion is a maxim from one of Bacon's essays which reads: "I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from the which as men, of course, do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto."

If every Lithographer would make this piece of moral philosophy his own maxim, the result would be a much better class of work and Lithography would go back to what it once was, a fine art. It would eliminate an amount of inferior work, of which there seems to be an abundance on the American market. As I have had the opportunity to work in all the five parts of the world. I judge by comparing. The reason for this decline in quality is doubtless due to a disease which seems to affect the human beings more here than elsewhere, its cause and origin is the Speedbacillus and it's very contagious. I do not attempt to insinuate that the trade is on a lower level here than abroad, in certain lines the American colleagues excel. My critic above is aimed at those who consider speed the main virtue in our profession. Then, just as this number of our journal represents an effort for the better, let us all, old and young Senefelders, unite in our grand effort to raise high the standard of our work and show the world what we can do over here.

Yours truly

J. O.

**LOCAL No. 24, PITTSBURGH**

This issue of the journal is to be the banner-issue since its life of publication. Although the journal is in its infancy and growing every month, why not leave it up to its local editors to make each issue a banner-one? It can be done, I believe, with a little extra enthusiasm. Let each local editor pick items of special interest which may be accomplished through the earnest co-operation of the individual members in submitting to the local editor his observation made here and there. There is so much matter and news of all kinds through which, if properly collected and digested into one grand write-up, our journal could be made a banner issue each month. Don't take it for granted that your local editor will do what's right, but feel contented only when putting your own shoulders to the wheel.

Remember that we ourselves must substantiate the

trade we work in, the cause we work for, before we can reap any benefit.

We find too many examples among the Brothers of our industry who take it as a matter of fact that they belong to this Association in name only. What have they done to better it, what of their spare time have they given for the betterment and welfare of their Brothers? Little, if any. And yet, if one of the officers fails in his duty, the only offer they give, and that quite willingly, is to censure the one who has tried to do his best. Many of the Brothers have never in the least tried to better the organization, but—have reaped the benefits without giving it a thought. I and many of my Brothers can well say, if some of our Brothers, who are dormant in their thoughts, would only awaken, what an abundance of talent would flow from these self-same Brothers whose only excuse is, I have no education for such work. Let me say right here, for the benefit of the young members, the best way to find out is to take a whirl at it and you may not only surprise yourself but your fellow-workmen. Put all your efforts into whatever you enter and do not be afraid to ask your older Brother who, if he has the welfare of the organization at heart, will place his knowledge at your command. At this time we need good workers. Our convention to be held is to be looked into and prepared for. If any of our sister-Locals have anything that is beneficial to the welfare of this Association, some ways and means should be devised to bring it before our membership. There is quite a lot of time and money spent in the enactment of new resolutions to our by-laws after every convention, when, I believe, with proper attention these expenses could be done away with, and thus doing away with voting every other month on some resolution for which the membership does not care a rap whether they vote or not, such as the stamp law.

I am only writing this to show how much labor is lost in a labor organization when the right spirit is not put into effect. Good results come from harmonious efforts; what kind of music would we get if the musician did not make his notes harmonize? Discord. And so we will derive discord in our own organization if we do not put all we have to the betterment and advancement of our cause. 1st Vice-President Bro. Maitland has the right idea when he suggests putting education into effect for the proper development of our cause.

Local 24 has obtained two more applicants for our next meeting. Young men who some day may be of a benefit to our cause.

In speaking of the 44-hour week, this will be the next important move before this nation of working-men. Will it do good or will it cause strife? To the incoming men from the war-torn countries must be given positions. We must also consider that the hours of working, such as are now in force, tend to shorten each individual's life, the surroundings are not always the nicest, the tasks of today are much more complicated, the method used in producing work now is not quality but quantity; speed and rush seems to be the by-word in almost every industry. Can we survive it as we grow older each year? No, we must remedy these evils at the present day. We work in close rooms without the proper ventilation. Each department of the crafts has its trouble in the seasons of the year. Are our employers thoughtful in this respect, are they worrying themselves whether the conditions to work under are pleasing to their employes or not? We must remedy these evils ourselves. Some of our Brothers who have fallen victim to chronic acid poisoning would appreciate to have published some remedy to counteract this evil. Our craft, as it seems, is gaining in strength, yet how much more can we improve upon.

Local news mixed with business promotion will tend to attract the reader. Up to the time of this writing we have not yet received the \$2.00 increase, but probably by the time this is published we may have our demand granted. It is now four months since we were notified from the General Office to demand this

increase from the employers, yet it was allowed to lay dormant all this time. It was spoken of at several meetings but the questions were always evaded, no definite reply on this question seemed to be desired by the membership. This is an example of how indifferently we act in matters of utmost concern. The real loss is to those shops that have granted it and have been paying this increase these four months. And the members of this Local, I mean some, not all, were the least inclined to worry about what the General Office demanded us to do. While this is being written, this question is being put up to the employers, and it now rests with them whether they will grant this or not. Further instructions will come from headquarters. We have good Brothers to present our cause to these shops, and I heartily wish them all success.

I now close, hoping for a successful issue of this month and success and prosperity to all the Locals and their officers.

Fraternally yours, W. BOHN.

### LOCAL No. 25, KANSAS CITY

Reports from shop delegates and groups at the semi-monthly meetings of Local No. 25 showed normal business conditions throughout its jurisdiction, with the exception of Topeka, Kans., where trade is very dull.

The committee appointed to devise plans to create a fund for the relief of the sick and to draft by-laws to govern the same, failed to report at either of the regular meetings of April. However, the Local expects a full report at the next meeting that will merit our earnest consideration. Every member in our jurisdiction will be urged to become a participant in this fund.

A representative to the Biennial Convention will be elected at the first regular meeting in May from those nominated at the last meeting. The importance of this election demands a much better attendance than there was at the last two meetings. Undoubtedly your delegate will desire instructions and suggestions for the betterment of the organization. Those groups wishing to offer anything for the betterment of organization should send the same to the Local at once.

Our first member to return from overseas was Bro. Geo. Stelling, who served eight months in France with the 173rd Aero Squadron, 3rd Aviation Corps. George is now back on his old job in the transfer department of Bankers' and Merchants' Litho Co., after spending eighteen months serving his country. Bro. Geo. Rey King, who has virtually spent the same time in training and overseas service with Co. C, 110th Regiment of Engineers, 35th Division, is undoubtedly with his unit in port. A hearty welcome awaits his arrival home as well as any other member of our Local who may be with the various units that recently landed on home shores.

Bro. Martin Boler has left the trade and accepted a position with the Northern Oil Co. However, he continues to attend the meetings with the same regularity and manifests the same keen interest for the affairs of the organization. Every member of the Local wishes him success.

Bro. C. D. Dillard leaves the Goodloe-Ferguson Litho Co. and Bro. Herman Doll resumes his work with this firm after a long rest at his home, Wichita. Bro. Geo. A. Futterer, an offset pressman of Local No. 15, Denver, is now with the Western Litho Co., Wichita, Kans. Bro. Elmer Horst is also working in the transferring department of this firm, and Bro. John McQuire leaves their employ.

Bro. L. W. Landes leaves the employ of the Western Bond Supply Co., Oklahoma City.

Apparently there is little hope of a worth while workmen's compensation law to be placed on the state statute books by the Missouri General Assembly at its present session.

J. D.

## LOCAL 30, ERIE, PA.

President E. F. Wagner is getting on nicely in making his Local a "better Local." The attendance at meetings is improving greatly, which goes a long way in making a Local "good."

Bro. F. J. Kern is having some little trouble with some of his boys at the Erie Litho; they are afflicted with "baseball." Members at the Erie Lithographing and Printing Company have organized a baseball team with Bro. E. F. Wagner as captain; they will play with the City Twilight Baseball League and topnotch as their aim.

Bro. Guido Grebner is a busy man these days down on the farm; he expects to increase his crops over last year which was a "bumper."

Bro. Bill Stanton, who has been away from the business for some time, is back on the press to get in out of the "wet" while yet there is time.

Bro. Bradley wants to hold another picnic and we haven't got over the last one yet.

Business at the several shops is reported as being very good.

A certain pressman here asked me the other day if paper making was a trade. I told him to ask a papermaker but advised him to keep at a safe distance and be ready to run.

Is it true that the pressman gets the blame for all the poor jobs and the other fellow gets credit for the good ones?—Pressman.

Let us select, carefully, our delegates and get ready for the convention; there are some big questions to settle and problems to solve not only in our trade and organization but labor in general; let us strive to do our share in solving them.

We don't want to be the whole banner in this number, so we will say, very fraternally yours,

EDW. P. WICK.

## LOCAL No. 34, COLUMBUS

The true words spoken by the correspondent of Local No. 5 in the April issue, that the success of our new journal depends upon our "live wires", should not be overlooked by any of us; and, with a little life injected into some of our so-called "dead wires," it would considerably strengthen the bridge leading to success.

Judging from the sudden pickup of business, we are expecting a great rush in the near future. Shake 'em!

Sorry to say that some of our Brothers are getting "too busy" to come to meetings; well, boys, listen to me: I know George (our sec'y), he will mark up your book something fierce! Fines! Besides, you are neglecting your duty as a member. Our "honest cashier", Bro. W. H. Fandrey, better forget the movies on meeting nights, or we will sic Charlie Chaplin with a soft pie on you!

Greetings to you, Al! Bro. A. Dymant, now Local No. 27, knows that one old friend is better than a hundred new ones, and his last letter was surely like an icebag to a big head. Keep it up, Al!

Strange to say about Bro. Bill Busch, now in Toledo, O., who, although well liked by the bunch, has forgotten all about Local No. 34 and it is a true pity to see "Hanks" (Bill Meyer) grieving over his friend Busch and repeating: "Draw two out of wood; must be solid!!!"

Our next meeting will be an event of great importance and we expect all to be present, as the meeting will be followed by a double farewell party. The first to depart will be Bro. Walter Huber who has signed a life contract with the Holy Matrimony Love Co. (Happy days and good luck to you, Walt!) and the other, friend Happy Gambrinus, who has kept us in high "spirits" on many occasions, is leaving us for (destination not known). Wonder what's next to go? Poor Ohio!

Dear reader:—Somewhere in this book you will find



## LOCAL 34

Top row, from left to right: Frank Getren, Chas. Hollman, Walter Huber, Joe Gadd, Henry Bowen, Chas. Kramer, Otto Deuss, Chas. Pruising, John Monroe. Middle row: Walter Fandrey, Anton Kurz, George Huneck, Albert Girdwoyn, George Goehl, Lester Hurst, Edwin Curtiss, Wm. Meyer, Frank Gilgenbach, Ludwig Girdwoyn. Bottom: Otto Mielka, Leo Huneck.

a picture of Local No. 34 which is a remarkable sample of photographic patch-work, thanks to the skill of Bro. L. W. Girdwoyn, our staff-photographer.

The 44-hour week is welcome to all of us, there is no question about it. But we are liable to be called Bolsheviks for demanding it.

Fraternally yours,

A. C. G.

### LOCAL No. 36, PORTLAND, ORE.

Our meeting of April 1st was postponed for a week.

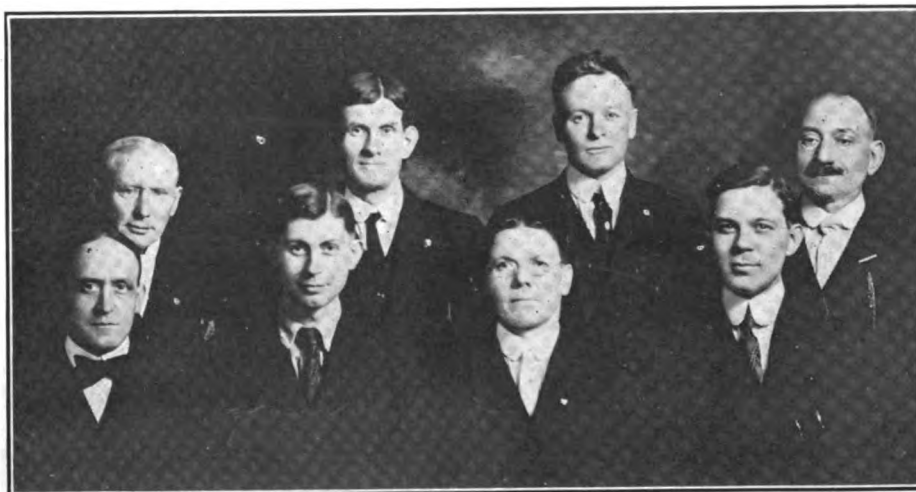
Now that the rainy season is over every one is planning trips, to go fishing, or on some long hike to the big hills of which Oregon has plenty, with lots of mountain streams and big fish; we ought to hear of some fish stories. Bro. Zitz says he never caught a fish but can beat them all playing pinochle. Bro. Chas. McKee left Portland; he says he will tour the coast and see the sights. We have with us again Bro. Harry Graham, senior, from Los Angeles, Cal. He brought with him besides his wife and baggage a ten-pound nugget of which he is very proud. He says he is a

born Lithographer; now, if he looks anything like his father he certainly will favor him in every respect. He will work for the Irwin Hodson Co. and join the order of infirmed inebriates. Welcome to our city, Harry!

Bro. Ben Hyronimus returned to Portland after serving Uncle Sam in the trenches in France.

Bro. Jack Bjorklund dropped in on his return trip to Frisco. He certainly had some experience riding on trains. After serving his customers in a small town he thought about the train he must make connection with in Portland; he goes to the station and gets on a train, any old train would do, as it happened, it was a mixed train, passenger and freight. After riding a few miles the train stopped to throw off a few ties and every few miles thereafter. That got Jack thinking, and to make his train connection he grabbed his two suit cases and jumped off the train, crossed several barbed wire fences on to the road. Luckily, a passing automobile brought him to Portland, eight hours ahead of his train time. Bro. Jack is the proud godfather of Bro. H. Graham's boy.

C. A. Z.



OFFICERS OF LOCAL 36

From left to right, bottom row: Bro. Robt. Martin, Recording Secretary; Bro. Paul Hedine, Treasurer; Bro. Axel Soderwall, President; Bro. Roy Moyer, Statistician. Top row: Bro. Fred Hacking, Stone and Plate Preparer Representative; Bro. D. S. Ramsay, Sentinel; Rev. N. W. Lawler, Vice-President; Bro. C. A. Zitz, Financial Secretary

### HIGH JINKS AT VANCOUVER

By Wandering Ike

It sure is tuff to be out of a job, and then have yer girl go back on yer, but says I, why let a little thing like that trouble yer.

So I hikes off down town and having a lone jitney in my jeans, I stopped at the "Leland" to get a cup of coffee, and I sure struck oil.

For up against the bar stood two guys in deep conversation, so I hugged up a little closer and sopped up an ear full.

They were talking about the big doings for that night, so when they left, your humble followed and, sure enough, I hailed them to the "Old Country Tea Rooms" on Granville Street.

Up the stairs they went and I followed, when they got to the top there was a guy to meet them, all smiles. "Hello, Art," says they. "How's it goin', Jake," says Art. (Evans).

This way, says Art to me, and hang yer clothes in this room and then come back here.

So I did, and then returned and he showed me into a five hall, all fitted up for the flutter and lots of folk there too.

There was tables all around the room and decks of cards on each table, and a program nicely printed

which told yer that the Vancouver Branch of Local 36 of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America were having a Whist Drive and Dance.

Then a fellar who looked like a "Beef Trust" got up (they called him Vic) (Thurston) and told the people he had pleasure in welcoming them there, and asked them to take their places at the tables, 2 ladies and 2 gents at each table.

So I squat down in front of a swell chicken and it made me ferget my own girl, and a long guy blew a whistle (this was Walker) and told the people just how he wanted them to move, etc.

Well, we got started and believe me, that guy knew how to hustle them games along, and not a hitch, 12 games in 1 hour.

We were told to keep our seats until the prizes were given out, that didn't take long for Ed (Hudson), their superintendent, smiled at the James as he gave them the prizes (2 for the ladies and 2 for the gents) and 2 special prizes which was won by Gladdy "the office Stenog" and Regie the large boy apprentice; well it was worth 2 bits to see these two go up for their reward, it looked like a bridal couple being led to the slaughter-house.

Then I see four guys rushing around and putting a white cloth on each table and a vase of flowers.

So, says I, some eats, stick around, and sure enough,

eats there was, and Ice Cream too, and after that the tables was cleared away, and four guys struck up the music.

This is where the "Beef Trust" got real busy and introduced one to the other and saw that they got up and danced.

And Art (Evans) was right there with the "Chicken" also the "Bosses Wives", and believe my, every one was trying to step it out, even Old Jimmy (Sutherland) (the stone wallper) was real busy with Bro. Rhodes seeing who knew the most about a "Schottische" and Old Jimmy saying "Hoot Mon" that's no the right way to do it.

By this time some of the boys had missed "George" and wondering where he could be, it seems George (Graham) had fought shy of the doings because Cy (Spain) had remarked he had a girl picked out for him.

But George has been in the Army and has seen enough of the "Infantry" to do him.

Well it was supposed to be all over by 12 o'clock, but it was going so good the folks asked for an extension.

So Art was over and squared the four guys with the music to go ahead for another hour, and it sure was enjoyed, and during that time more "Ice Cream" was dished out, and that's where I got in with my two feet.

Well, at 1 o'clock everybody said they had one swell time and praised the boys for bringing together a closer relation between "Master" and man and I tell yer the Bosses were the last to leave and took home as many as they could in their Autos, which I thought was mighty nice of them, and it was pretty rotten of the Cop at the corner pulling me off the tail-light and I had to walk home, but I didn't care, for I had a good time and it never cost me a Jitney.

But I must say, these guys in Vancouver do sure know how to run things and I only wish I could get in on something else like it. Good Luck to yer. Local 36.

WANDERING IKE.

### LOCAL No. 37, DES MOINES

Matters of interest are few and far between in a Local the size of No. 37. While we have our own items of interest to keep us awake and on the alert, yet when it comes to putting them on paper for general perusal, they lose interest.

Our March meeting consisted of payment of bills and collection of dues. We have a good alibi for not having followed the regular order. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bowling League had their opening on that night and the American Litho Co. and the Iowa Litho Co. had teams entered and scheduled to roll on Sunday night.

Through some unaccountable error, Bro. Otto Bartos, secretary of the Bowling League, was ordered to get the Iowa Litho Co. team in the rolling for Friday night; so when the boys showed up for the meeting, they were taken in hand by Bro. McCrony, financial secretary, who relieved them of their dues and informed them where they could see some first-class pin topplers performing. The Brothers all came to the alleys, climbed up the bleachers and cheered their comrades on to victory, with the result of the Iowa Litho Co. landing 5th at the finish with \$12.00 in money for the prize. I might mention that there were 28 teams entered in the 5-men event. Bros. Bartos and Port landed 6th in the doubles and Bro. Bartos landed 8th in the singles. The American Litho Co. also landed close to the top but were unfortunate in financial matters.

Local 37 had in mind sending a challenge to some Local having a bowling-team, to roll three games by telegraph some Saturday afternoon, the official score-sheet to be sent by mail. It is a little late in the season now; perhaps next Fall we may "pep" up a little and issue a challenge. Bro. Irwin Rocky of Local 15 proposed something of this sort while visiting his home folks in Des Moines. It seems a case of poor circulation in the extremities developed and no more was heard from him.

Bro. 1st Class Private Walter H. Van Horn, Hdqtrs. Co., 313th Engineers, A. E. F., France, A. P. O. 795, writes some very interesting letters from near the Rhine. He is stationed at Grandecourt with the A. of O., 88th Division, in the Topographical Dept. He sent us a map of their location and many other souvenirs. His letters are always cheerful and a happy strain runs through every line, which is good evidence why the war ended so abruptly. He does not seem hopeful of returning before summer. But be that as it may, a cordial welcome awaits him as well as his job, for which his employers gave him a written guarantee. We hope he will have time to call at the journal office on his return and not be in such a hurry as one of the boys was, who remarked, as he passed the statue of Liberty: "Old girl! I'm mighty glad to see you, but, if you ever want to see me again, you'll have to turn around."

Business is picking up in Des Moines. Appearances indicate a prosperous Spring and Summer.

Local 37 is developing into a husky youngster. We learned, Local No. 4 will transfer the Brothers located at Davenport to Local No. 37. Every little helps, as the newsboy said, who was yelling: "Uxtral Uxtral! 150 prisoners taken." Passing him, one of the boys remarked, that isn't very many. He answered: "Well, every little helps," which can properly be applied to this article for the journal.

Yours truly,

A. S.

### LOCAL No. 40, OTTAWA

Brother Maitland, 1st Vice-President, arrived in town Friday morning and got right down to business, as those who missed the heart to heart talk which we received Friday evening will live to regret it, as there was more ginger and self-confidence put into the boys on this occasion through the knowledge he imparted to us of the conditions and general information, which made some of us wonder why the rest of the world outside of Ottawa had so much to teach and we being contented to live in our mechanical way and not grasp the opportunity afforded us.

Our Brother is a very strong speaker and through his untiring efforts to show the benefit derived through unionism, not only to the employee but also to the employer, as both sides should work hand in hand to make a success of every undertaking and by so doing it would create contentment to both parties, which is all that can be required.

At the conclusion of our meeting a call was extended for members which was rewarded by seven candidates signing applications.

Now that our Brother has put his shoulder to the wheel and shown us that all that is required is a little energy and brotherly love (as this was emphasized most strongly) and by so doing we can put out the helping hand to our fellow tradesmen and help him over his difficulties and he in turn ours, we can make one another more independent in the knowledge that Lithography is not receding but becoming more and more a pleasure and profitable business to toil at.

In conclusion it will be only right to say our Brother is the right man in the right place and only hope he will favor us at some future date with another eye-opening visit.

Brother Ed. Maddox, now that he is through fighting in France, has decided to save up his pennies as he expects to provide for some father's daughter and then we all hope that war will be a thing of the past as far as he is concerned.

Four members of our Local were nominated to re-

resent us at the convention which will be held in Chicago next July.

We held our regular meeting Friday, after a vacation of two months, caused by a misunderstanding in the meeting hour.

Business seems to have taken a jump for the better as all local shops report quite busy just now.

Albert McCartney from Montreal is spending the week end in town.

Bro. A. Vessie has been appointed to the position of Lithographic Superintendent of the Mortimer Co.

Jack McGulvy went down to Montreal for a trip to see if it is true that some things are being sold at such ridiculous prices.

J. H. HAYES.

The Charles Wagner Litho Machinery Co. has become a real household word to the great lithographic family. The wonderful growth of this concern is unquestionably due to the competent and reliable service this Firm has rendered to the trade during the many years of its useful activity. Charles Wagner, the inventive genius, has contributed to lithography many valuable mechanical devices and inventions. He is an originator of ideas, an initiator of business. The patents of the Charles Wagner Co. enjoy a nation wide reputation and their merits have been and are recognized in England, Mexico and the Southern Republics, whither many of these patented machines found their way. Wagner's Rapid Paper Curing Machine, the Roller Covering Machine, the Roller Tightening Machine, the Transferable Offset Press, Automatic Drying Oven for Metal Printing, etc., are some of the more recent and popular patents given to the trade by the Charles Wagner Litho Machinery Co. At times it requires experience to successfully operate a new machine and in this instance it is but fair for the operator to indulge in absolute unbiased judgment and to seek to unselfishly co-operate with the manufacturer.

The Charles Wagner Litho Machinery Co. is a business place of marvelous magnitude which is hard to conceive without a walk from within. There one finds stored up almost unbelievable quantities of Molleton Felt Blankets, Flannels and imported Leather Skins. One would think that Providence has apprized this firm prior to the War as to what would happen in the year 1914. Surely here we have a modern progressive house of unquestionable service to the trade.

The oldest advertiser in the Lithographers' Journal is the firm of C. W. H. Carter, 8 Ferry Street, New York. C. W. H. Carter is not only known by the many years it is serving the litho printer, but far more so through its absolute reliable service to the trade. Its strictly pure and always uniform Burnt Litho Varnishes require no comment, their use alone is sufficient recommendation. Every product coming from this well-known house bears the mark **Quality**. The efforts made by this house in turning out pure products instead of substitutes during war-time are remarkable, and, our printers, who really enjoyed the benefit of the almost impossible, no doubt appreciated this least profitable mode of manufacturing. During this trying period, the Carter's people were satisfied to let quantity suffer, but, they were not ready to let quality be interfered with by anything. As far as the C. W. H. Carter's people are concerned there is no readjustment period for them, they have never deviated from the right way of doing things, even though they had to curtail the output during war-time. It is for that reason that printers who use Carter's product may without hesitation or costly experimenting continue printing as they have always done when using Carter's products.

## DON'T USE CHROMIC ACID

A little time ago the writer thought it his duty to approach the Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co on the subject of a personal write-up. Although the Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co. have a thousand and one things entering into lithography, and of which every one article merits favorable comment, they modestly declined to have us say anything specially on behalf of their vast business.

During our interesting conversation my attention was called to chromic acid poisoning to which so many of our good fellow members fall victims. The often asked question: "is it necessary to use chromic acid," instantly repeated itself. Time and again has the writer sought to discourage the use of chromic acid, but unfortunately, the substitute offered in place of chromic acid seldom met with the approval of our members who work on zinc, and, in consequence they continued using chromic acid. This information I gave to the Fuchs & Lang people who were practically amazed at our indifference, and Mr. Lynch, representing the Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co., at once concluded to change their "ad" in the Lithographers' Journal, adding that this will not be to their advantage, but will be satisfied if it is possible to prevent further ravage of chromic acid poisoning among the litho printers. Some years ago the Fuchs & Lang Co. employed an expert on "Etching Solutions" with the avowed purpose to find and prepare a satisfactory substitute for chromic acid. The main object was a material result irrespective of time and money. This has been obtained unquestionably and today there is no reason for any litho printer exposing himself to the horrified condition resulting from chromic acid poisoning. The Fuchs & Lang **Safetch Solution** is not a money but a humane proposition. It not merely displaces chromic acid, but it is superior in every respect with not the least ill effect to skin or body. The Fuchs & Lang people have agreed to send samples of **Safetch Solution** to interested members of our union free of charge and sufficient to try it out. We want our members to apply for a free sample and also for a booklet which conveys all necessary information. Our advice is, do not wait; get the proof of our assertion now—try it, and tell us about it.

The Senefelder Lithostone Company presents a fair example of well-earned success. In the early part of the year 1912, this Company modestly established itself as a Lithographers' Supply house. Its specialty then consisted of imported litho-stones, of which it kept a huge stock in all grades. Gradually, but consistently it branched out into other lines until today it covers everything, growing lithography calls for. The Senefelder Lithostone Company is now in a position to be of universal service to the litho trade—no order is too little and none is too big—from the seemingly insignificant tool or item to the most complicated machinery and material used in lithography, can be obtained from this progressive house. Stone and Plate-Preparers, Transferrers, Provers, Pressmen and Artists will find a full assortment of everything used by them. A large variety of Stones, Plates, Paper, Colors, and Hand, Flatbed, Rotary and Offset Presses are ready for immediate delivery. Slightly used stones and machinery of every description is at the trade's disposal.

The Senefelder Lithostone Company occupies a commodious building, and, prospective buyers are invited to inspect the large variety of everything. A showroom with a handsome display of samples and articles of interest to the trade including scarce fossils from the original quarries is set aside.

To complete its service to the trade it maintains a Repair Shop with an experienced force ready at your call to move, erect and repair all kinds of machinery.

## A NEW LEATHER ROLLER

**Bingham Brothers Company** are now manufacturing a new Roller for Lithographic and Offset Presses. The outside is leather and this is backed with composition rather than flannel. The composition is cast on the stock by the same process as is used in casting Printers' Rollers. This method produces a Roller that is perfectly true. There is no "finishing" to be done.

It is a labor saver for the pressman, as there is no flannel to twist on the stock, nor does the leather cover loosen and have to be stretched down and re-fastened on the ends as the leather covers on regular Lithographic Rollers do.

**Mr. J. M. Huber** has fitted himself for his business by a thorough study of chemistry in his early youth. He says while it is true that he is a descendant of the oldest color house of the world, yet his various factories where he produces Dry Colors, Varnishes, Carbon Black and Printing Inks are the **most modern** plants of their kind, and they are models of efficiency and economy.

Many lithographers think they could make a saving in grinding their own inks. The dry colors to be used in lithographic inks are a complex matter which requires thorough understanding. They must not bleed and must be thoroughly washed so as not to take the work off the stone, etc. In buying J. M. Huber's inks, you save the cost of an ink making plant because you are buying your colors direct from the color maker—Huber—and your varnishes direct from the varnish maker—Huber—and there is only one expense of selling, packing and shipping, viz., that of the finished inks to you. Besides this, you have the assurance that the colors and varnishes in your inks are made right from the start, and that they are compounded with the most intimate knowledge of the ingredients used.

Huber's Dry Color, Varnish and Ink factories are situated closely together in Brooklyn. His Carbon Black factory is located in West Virginia because it needs the supply of natural gas. His goods are distributed all over the United States by his numerous service branches, which, so to speak, bring his factories as near as possible to every one in need of ink.

The Lithograph and Printing Equipment Company, of which Mr. J. A. Holland is its able manager, constitutes a timely and efficient medium between Seller and Buyer of second-hand printing machinery. Any of our readers who know of machinery whose owner desires to dispose with, or exchange, or where a lithographer seeks to purchase second-hand equipment, would do well to address himself for particulars to Mr. J. A. Holland, 115 West 39th St., New York City.

## ATTENTION!

Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars will buy a one third interest in a going Lithographic Plant in New York City. If an artist, competent in stipple crayon and process seizes this opportunity, it will secure for him a permanent position as foreman of the Art department.

For particulars write to P. K., care of The Editor of the Lithographers' Journal.

## A MAN'S PRAYER

Teach me that sixty minutes make an hour, sixteen ounces one pound, and one hundred cents one dollar. Help me to live so that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow, and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain.

Grant, I beseech Thee, that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and in doing so may not stick the gaff where it does not belong.

Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and the rustle of unholy skirts.

Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me my own.

Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal.

Keep me young enough to laugh with my children and to lose myself in their play.

And then when comes the smell of flowers and the tread of soft steps and the crushing of the hearse's wheels in the gravel out in front of my place, make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple:

"Here Lies a Man."

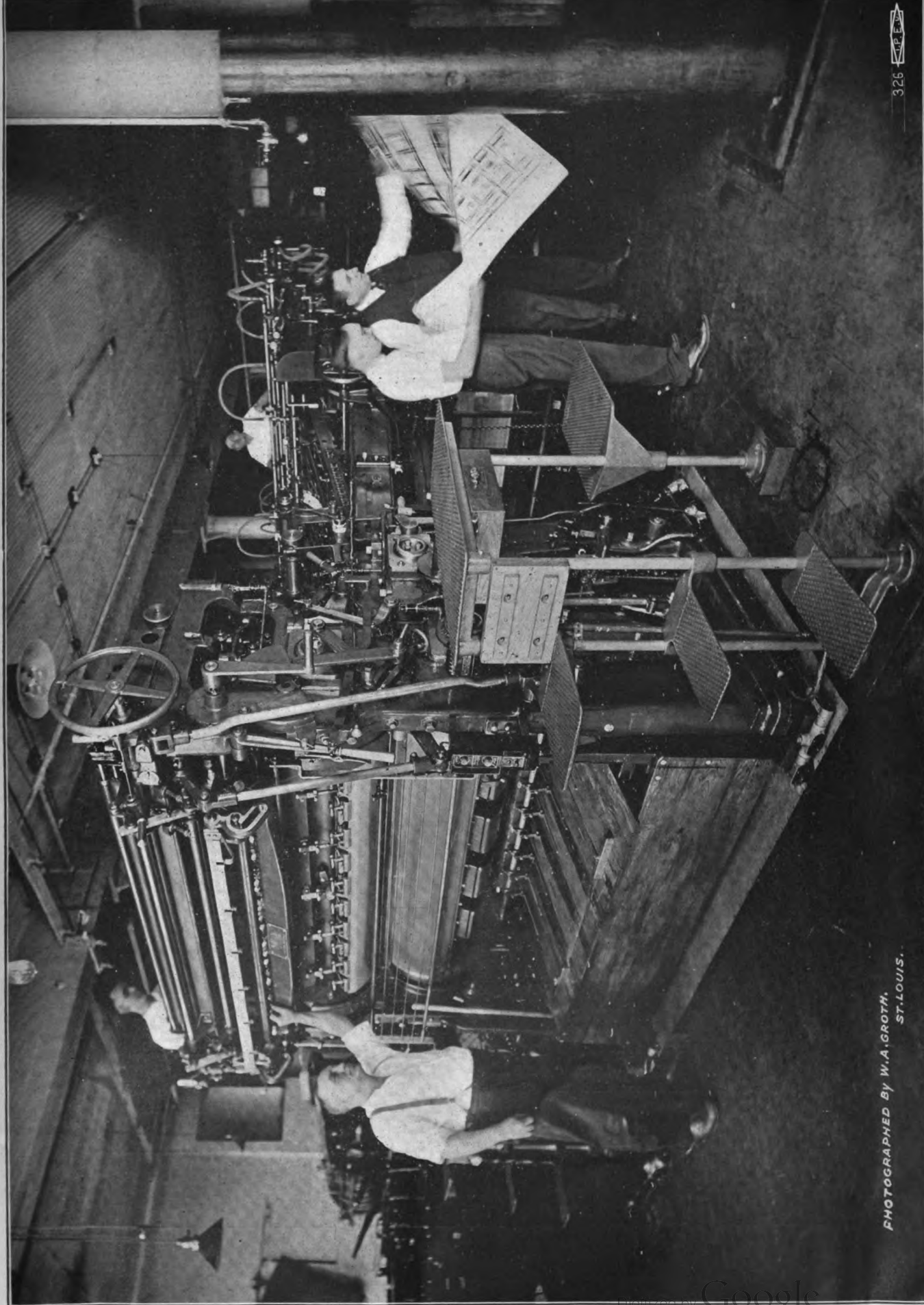
## PLEASE COPY

To bring home to the American business world the intrinsic value of advertising and to cultivate a public desire and taste for advertising the United Typothetae of America is carrying on an Educational Campaign of stupendous magnitude. This campaign is conducted by men being master experts on advertising from specially created headquarters in Chicago. This campaign, while it will undoubtedly incur many thousands of dollars, will be worth millions.

The National Association of Employing Lithographers will soon meet in convention—and, our headline "Please Copy" is being addressed to our employers' meeting in convention next month. Advertising as produced lithographically may be made the most powerful public translator, suggestive, creative and educational, standing between producer and consumer. The depth of our resources have not been touched as yet. Shall we go to it—or shall it be that other enterprising forces shall get there first?

**Mr. Carruthers, Sales Manager** of the big and busy **Walters Scotts & Co.,** Printing Press Manufacturers, surely is a man of extraordinary business ability who knows how to handle and satisfy an ever growing demand for Scott's Offset Presses. Mr. Carruthers' tactful and pleasing disposition makes him a favorite among all he happens to come in contact with and that of course spells success in business life.

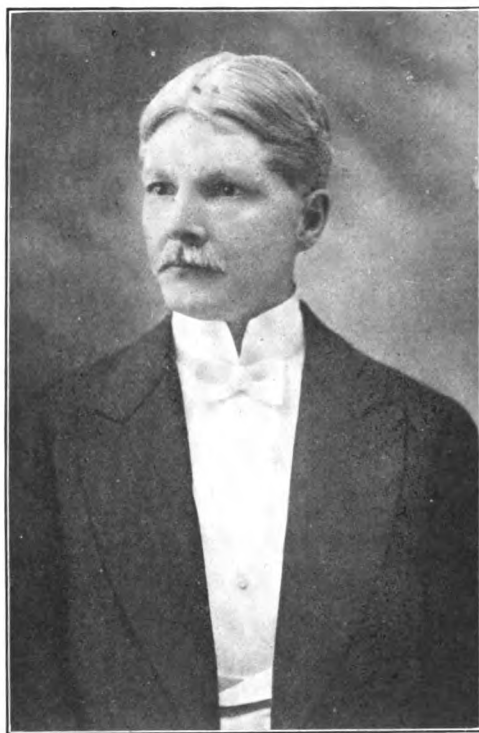
On page 35 our readers are brought face to face with the new 44x64-inch **Miehle Offset Press.** This beautiful illustration shows what wonderful strides have been made in Offset Press construction. It might interest our many thousands of readers to know that the picture illustrates the magnificent Offset Press just installed by the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co. of St. Louis. The picture reveals three interested men. There is Bro. Joseph Martini, foreman, with his look of contentment, and Bro. F. A. Pessmer, pressman, who are no doubt recognized by many of the readers, together with Frank Mitchell, demonstrator of the Miehle Offset Press. This marvelous piece of mechanical achievement speaks for itself, which in reality reveals an evolution in offset printing. With this mechanical addition, the Woodward & Tiernan Ptg. Co. possesses every facility to reproduce process offset work from a post card to a 44x64-inch poster, combined with exquisite workmanship.



PHOTOGRAPHED BY W.A. GROTH.  
ST. LOUIS.

THE MIEHLE NEW 44X64 OFFSET PRESS

# HUMOR



JOSEPH TIMS

Poor little barroom don't you cry,  
You'll be a fruit store bye and bye.  
Instead of men retiring with the good old-fashioned  
can,  
You'll see the women coming out with apples and  
banan'.

Judge (to Irish countryman): "Why did you assault  
and throw this man on the floor when he was serving  
your meal?"

Pat: "Well, yer honor, yer see me boy Moike was  
on here befoore an' whin Oi left home he says: 'Don't  
yez forgit to tip the waiter.'"

"Take back the heart that thou gavest," said an  
Irishman in a poker game, who was drawing to a spade  
flush.

## NOT A WRITER

Tim: "Wunst I got a dollar a word."

Tom: "Gwan! what for?"

Tim: "Talking back to a judge."

Jack: "I hear you are an awful strong man."

Bill: "Yes. I get in a boot every morning and pull  
up the river."

Jack: "That's nothing. I got up this morning, took  
an ax and chopped a tree down, and then took an-  
other ax and chopped it up."

Judge: "How did these two men swindle you out of  
a hundred dollars?"

Easy: "Well, Judge, they shuffled the cards and bet  
me the two Jacks would come out together."

Judge: "What are the names of these men?"

Easy: "Jack Brown and Jack Smith."

Judge: "Jack Brown six months, Jack Smith one  
year. I'll bet you a hundred dollars these two Jacks  
don't come out together."

Wife: "What is the next thing to a man?"

Josephus: "His shirt."

Wife: "What's the next thing to me?"

Josephus: "My shirt."

The latest college cry?  
"Oysters raw! raw! raw! raw!"

Mrs. Youngwife (feebly, from the bed): "Oh, dear,  
if I die what will become of the children?"

Sister Anne: "Don't worry about that, William will  
get married again in a little while."

Mrs. Youngwife (briskly): "Well, I ain't dead yet."

"What a brave man George Washington was!" ex-  
claimed Mrs. Chauncey with patriotic admiration.

"I don't know that he was any braver than I," re-  
marked Mr. C. "for I, too, married a widow."

Then Mrs. C. looked daggers at her hubby.

Belle: "Hear about Madge? She has signed a life-  
contract to lecture."

Kate: "What? You don't mean it?"

Belle: "Yes, it's true. A marriage certificate."

Wife (writing): "Which is proper, 'disillusioned' or  
'disillusionized'?"

Hubby: "Oh, just say 'married,' and let it go at  
that."

Yours fraternally,

JOSEPHUS.

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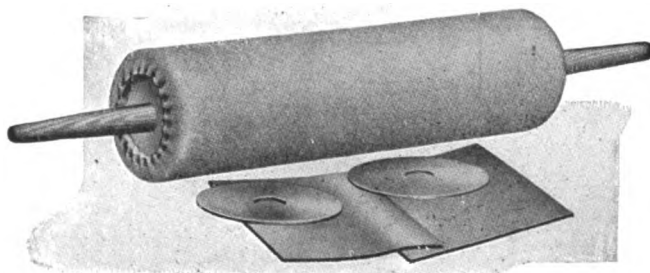
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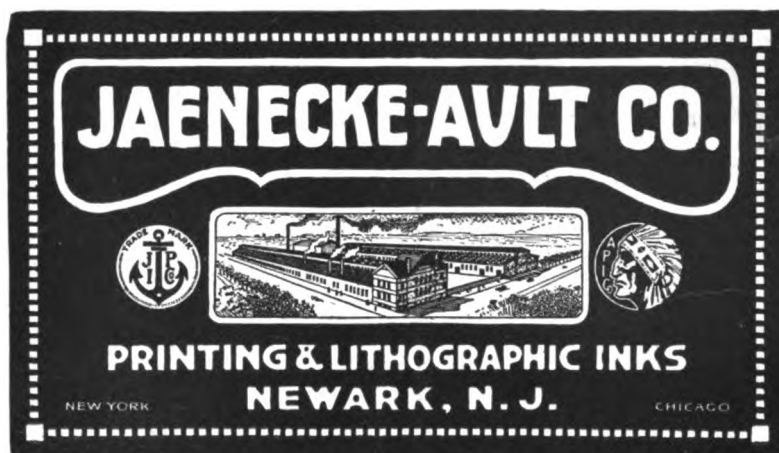
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## IT IS THE FINISH THAT COUNTS

in Lithographic Rollers as well as all other construction work. They must be well built from the stock up, and finished in such a manner that they will give lasting service. Good workmanship is very essential. The finest grade of flannel may be used and the skins carefully selected from the best Lithographic Leather in the market, but if the seam is not hand sewed with silk and finished by hand, the durability of the Roller is lost. Our Lithographic Roller Covers are all hand sewed with silk and finished by hand. The seam is hardly visible and practically indestructible. The lasting qualities of the Rollers are guaranteed.

We also manufacture a composition backed leather Roller. This process eliminates the use of flannel and the necessity of stretching down the leather after the Rollers have been in operation a few weeks, and the Rollers are perfectly true.

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Successors to

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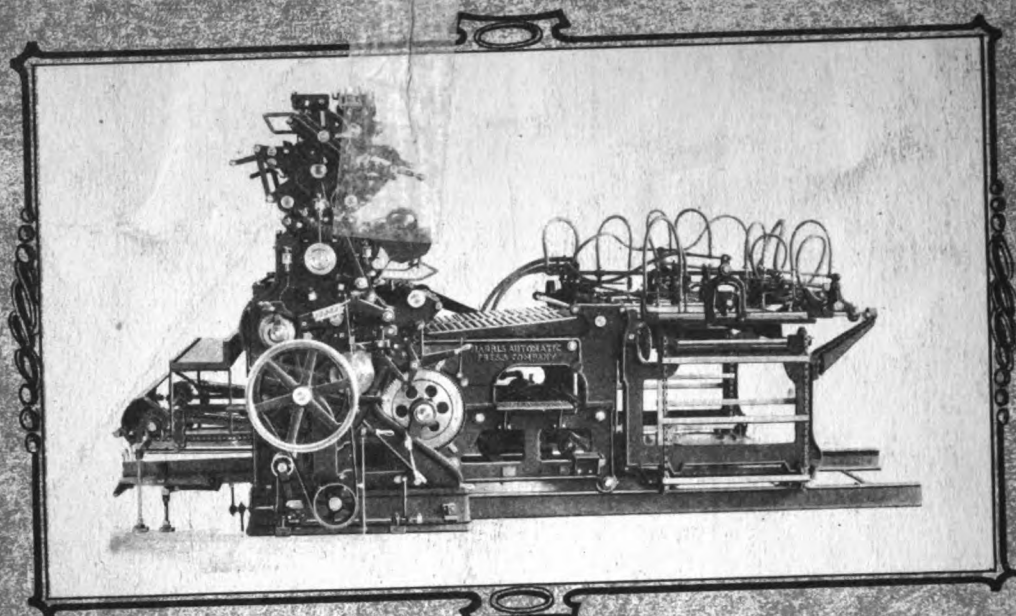
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